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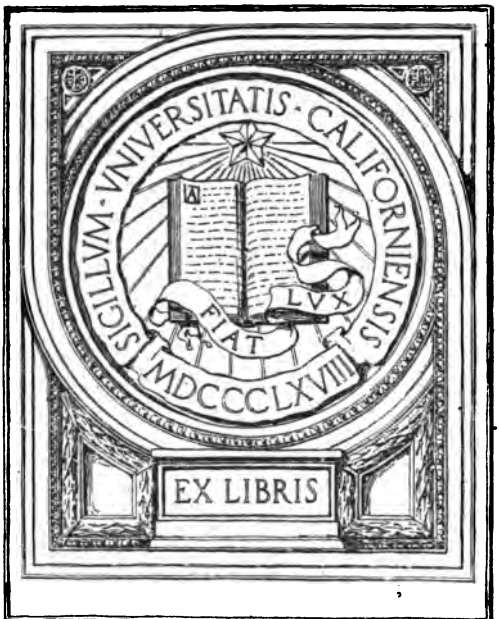

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The Fifty-Second Regiment

Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry

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The Campaigns

of

The Fifty-Second Regiment

Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry

First Known as

"The Luzerne Regiment"

Being the Record of Nearly Four Years' Continuous Service, from October 7, 1861, to July 12, 1865, in the War for the Suppression of the Rebellion

Compiled under Authority of the Regimental Association

By

Smith B. Mott

Late Quartermaster of the Regiment

Press of J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia

1911

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DEDICATED

WITH A COMRADE'S LOVE

TO

THE "OLD BOYS" OF THE FIFTY-SECOND PENNA. VOLUNTEERS

"Both they who abide on this hither side
And the comrades gone over the great divide,"

ESPECIALLY

TO THE MEMORY OF THOSE COMRADES

OF THE

FIFTY-SECOND REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS

"Who rendered the last full measure of devotion, and
Gave their lives that the Nation might live."

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Preface

As stated in the "Authorization" article following this Preface, the original scope of the work contemplated only a pamphlet publication. The writer, therefore, condensed the work as much as possible. Had the compilation of a larger volume been originally decided upon, —and the consequent expenditure of time and money been provided for,—no doubt a much more full and complete history could have been produced. This story of the regiment, however, covers the ground pretty thoroughly in a general way. The Survivors (who are the ones most deeply interested in its publication) will, no doubt, be glad to go over the ground of their tramp, tramp, tramping—nearly fifty years ago—in imagination with the writer, as he succinctly recites the story. At least, as the recital proceeds their memories will be refreshed, and scenes recalled in which they took a part and were a part, of that momentous epoch—the War of the Rebellion.

The lapse of time—nearly half a century—since the events recorded herein transpired, and the death of so many of the older men of the regiment, the dispersion of many of the living to places far away and others to places unknown, preclude any attempt to obtain detailed accounts in the form of personal narratives. A few, however, are included and are very interesting.

A roster of officers and enlisted men of the regiment, giving the names of all who belonged to it during the

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four years, as nearly as could be ascertained from the records available to the writer, has been added to the work. In this no doubt some errors may be discovered. A considerable portion of this roster is compiled from Bates's History of Pennsylvania Volunteers. Some errors were found in that history, and some also in actual copies of muster-out rolls.

Company clerks were not *always* correct, and sometimes were careless as to dates and the spelling of names. In one or two instances the rolls show a soldier mustered-out several months before he was mustered-in. One important item the clerks who made up the rolls failed to note, and that was the "wounded." They mention "killed" and "died of wounds" and some "discharged on account of wounds," but a great many who were wounded have no mention made of it on the rolls. It was impossible, therefore, to make up separate lists, and the details under the heading "Remarks" will have to be accepted as the fullest information now obtainable. The writing on the rolls is sometimes impossible to decipher, for instance "S" and "L" being written so nearly alike that they cannot be distinguished one from the other. If, then, some errors are discovered, do not place the blame at once upon the compiler. The fault may not be his.

The Fifty-second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers was, for nearly three years of the time it was in service, in one brigade. In Washington, D. C., and until it arrived before Yorktown, Va., the brigade was commanded by Colonel W. W. H. Davis, of the One Hundred and Fourth Pennsylvania regiment. It was then under command of Brigadier-General Henry M. Naglee through all the battles of the Peninsula Campaign in which the

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brigade took part, and until it reached North Carolina, with exception of a few months in the summer of 1862, when Brigadier-General Emory was in command temporarily during the absence of General Naglee. In North Carolina Colonel Davis was again in command of the brigade, and also in South Carolina the greater part of the time. Some of the regiments were detached from the brigade and again returned to it, but from the time the "provisional brigade" was formed at Washington in November, 1861, until the 13th of June, 1864, the Fifty-second Pennsylvania and the One Hundred and Fourth Pennsylvania were inseparably connected with the same brigade. In the closing campaign with Sherman's army in North Carolina the regiment was in "Moore's brigade."

Therefore in the following pages the brigade is often mentioned, as "Naglee's Brigade" or "Davis's Brigade," etc., or that it marched, or camped, or was engaged in an action, or reconnoissance, at this place or that, without mentioning the Fifty-second Regiment explicitly. This is deemed a more satisfactory way of explaining movements than simply recording that the Fifty-second Pennsylvania was at this, that, or another place at a certain time, leaving the reader in doubt as to whether or not there were other troops engaged with it or within miles of the place. It seems to the writer as being more nearly what the "Survivors" desire than the narrow contracted view of things from within the lines limited by the regimental guards. Without the environment, the surroundings, and the connections with other regiments and larger bodies of troops (in the movements of which the regiment was simply an integer) the regimental history would be a stilted story, and fail to satisfy

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those anxious to know more fully what was taking place in which the regiment had a part.

Sketches of the lives of Colonel Henry M. Hoyt, Colonel John B. Conyngham, Major George R. Lennard, also of Colonel Ezra Hoyt Ripple, who succeeded Major Lennard as president of the Regimental Association, with portraits, are included at the end of the history. Some interesting "Addenda" are also appended, one of considerable interest being a correspondence furnished by H. C. Miller, secretary of the Association, in regard to some peculiar pikes found among the defensive works of Fort Wagner, Morris Island, S. C. One of the letters was written by General G. T. Beauregard, C.S.A.

The table of "Contents" furnishes almost a complete outline or itinerary of the movements in which the regiment took part.

The compilation as it is, with any faults it contains or matter it fails to contain, has been a labor of love on the part of the historian. Were it not for the fact that a large number of the "Survivors," and of their families and friends, and the relatives of deceased comrades, are anxiously looking forward in anticipation of the production of the history at the "Fiftieth Anniversary" to be held this year in Wilkes-Barre, Pa., the "historian" would not have had the courage to go on and complete it. The work involved was far beyond anything anticipated, and the difficulties encountered in getting the *data* and securing its publication were almost insurmountable.

That all the difficulties may be overcome, and that it may be ready to be placed in the hands of those who will prize it, with all its imperfections, at the next reunion, is the heartfelt desire of the compiler.

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Preface

AUTHORIZATION.

At the twenty-third reunion of the Fifty-second Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers Survivors Association, held at Lake Winola, Pa., September 13, 1910, it was resolved that the Association have published a history of the regiment, and Smith B. Mott was appointed historian. The president of the Association was directed to appoint a committee of five members, the president to be a member and chairman thereof, for the purpose of having compiled and printed a history of our regiment of as large size as contributions from the members of the Association will permit, and in time for distribution at the fiftieth anniversary, to be held in Wilkes-Barre, Pa., in 1911. In pursuance of this action the president, Wm. McClave, appointed the committee as follows: Wm. McClave, chairman, Herman C. Miller, secretary and treasurer, Smith B. Mott, historian, Irvin E. Finch, and Joseph R. Harper.

At first it was decided to publish only a condensed history of the regiment in pamphlet form, but the accumulation of material, including a roster, was found to exceed the limits originally intended, and to make it desirable to publish the work in book form under authority of an Act of Assembly, approved May 11, 1905, to wit: "An Act to authorize the purchase of historical works relative to the services of Pennsylvania Volunteers during the late Civil War," and the said committee subsequently authorized the historian to complete the compilation of the volume and have it published in book form under the provisions of the above-mentioned Act of Assembly. When the manuscript had been prepared by

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the historian, it was approved by the committee, as shown by the following certificate:

SCRANTON, PA., June 30, 1911.

To Whom it may concern:

This is to certify that Smith B. Mott is the authorized "Historian," appointed by the "Fifty-second Pennsylvania Regiment Survivors Association" to prepare and have published a History of the Fifty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers, and further that the manuscript of said history as prepared for publication by him is satisfactory to the committee appointed by said Association to take charge of all matters appertaining to publishing of said History.

Signed: WM. MCCLAVE, Chairman,
HERMAN C. MILLER, Secy. & Treas.,
SMITH B. MOTT,
I. E. FINCH,
JOS. R. HARPER,
Committee.

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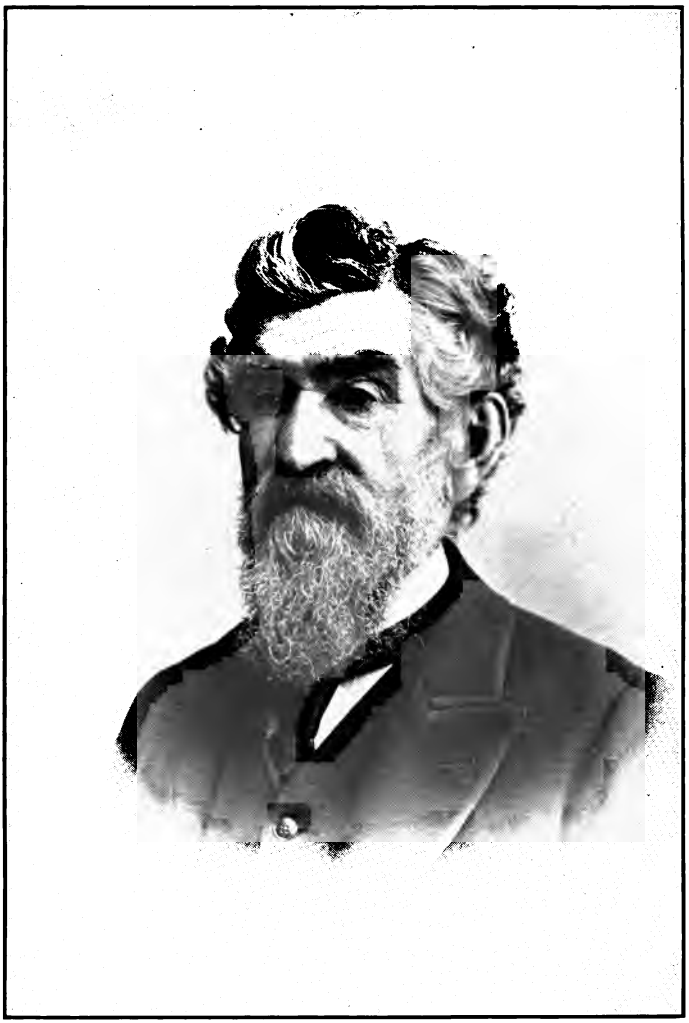

COLONEL JOHN C. DODGE
Fifty-second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry.

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The Fifty-Second Regiment
Pennsylvania Volunteers
1861 to 1865

CHAPTER I.

FORMATION OF THE REGIMENT.

On August 1, 1861, John C. Dodge, Jr., of Lycoming County, who had been a captain in the Eleventh Pennsylvania Regiment in the three months' service, was given authority to raise a regiment. The ten companies which afterwards formed the Fifty-second Regiment were recruited during August and September in Luzerne, Clinton, Union, Columbia, Wyoming and Bradford Counties. Several of the companies were mainly recruited in Scranton, and vicinity, then a part of Luzerne County, now Lackawanna. By October 1st all the ten companies were in Camp Curtin, Harrisburg, and the regimental organization was completed October 7, 1861, by the selection of the following field officers: John C. Dodge, Jr., colonel; Henry M. Hoyt, lieutenant-colonel; John B. Conyngham, major. The last two were from Wilkes-Barre as also was Company A, and the Wyoming Cornet Band, of the same place, under the leadership of Prof. Fred. Wagner, became part of the organization as the regimental band. A very handsome set of colors,—State flag and U. S. flag,—were presented to the regiment by Governor Curtin on behalf of the State, before leaving for the seat of war. On November 8, 1861, the regiment left Camp Curtin, entrained in box cars, and proceeded *via* York,

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Baltimore, and Relay Junction, to Washington, D. C. Its first camp there was on Kalorama Heights north of Georgetown. Then out on Seventh Street until about the first of January, 1862, when the four regiments composing the brigade to which the Fifty-second was attached, went into barracks just completed on Fourteenth Street, in the northwestern section of the city, called Meridian Hill. The brigade was made up of the Fifty-second and One Hundred and Fourth Pennsylvania, Fifty-sixth New York, and the Eleventh Maine, under command of Colonel W. W. H. Davis, of the One Hundred and Fourth Pennsylvania. The barracks were one-story frame buildings, sixteen feet wide by eighty feet long, each regiment having twelve of these,—one for the field and staff officers, one for non-commissioned staff and band, and one for each company. The Fifty-second barracks were along the east side of Fourteenth Street, facing an open parade ground seven hundred feet across, the other three regiments occupying the other three sides of the square, which was on the west side of Fourteenth Street. The fields surrounding the barracks were used for drill purposes,—company, regiment, and brigade.

While encamped in Washington, a call was made for volunteers to serve on gun-boats in the western river flotilla, and ten men went from the Fifty-second Pennsylvania, one from each company. Several of them were killed by an explosion on the "Mound City" in an engagement a few months after leaving the regiment.

While there also, First Lieutenant Frederick Fuller, of Company I, was transferred to the Signal Corps, with which branch of the service he remained thereafter, achieving a most enviable record.

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CHAPTER II.

LEAVING WASHINGTON FOR THE PENINSULA.

On the 28th of March, 1862, the brigade packed up their traps, bade good-by to Carver Barracks, and, with flags flying and bands playing, marched down Fourteenth Street to the Long Bridge, which it crossed at route step singing patriotic songs. Passing Fort Runyon on the other side, it marched out to the cross-roads not far from Alexandria, and camped on the "sacred soil." The day had been fine and sunny, but at evening a drizzling rain set in, followed by sleet and snow, making the first night's camping out, after leaving the warm shelter of the barracks, a pretty severe foretaste of the real soldiering to follow. Shelter tents and straw somewhat relieved the situation. The brigade, still under command of Colonel Davis, was attached to Casey's Division of the Fourth Army Corps, and designated as the First Brigade, Third Division. General E. D. Keyes, a West Point graduate, was in command of the corps. After two days of rain the brigade was marched to the docks at Alexandria, where it embarked on the vessel "Constitution," bound down the Potomac for Fort Monroe, to take part in McClellan's peninsular campaign. The vessel was a very large one, and the five regiments—the One Hundredth New York having been added to the brigade just before leaving Washington—were crowded on board. General Casey with his staff was also on board. Finding the cargo too much for the vessel, the One Hundred and Fourth Pennsylvania was transferred to another transport, and the next morning, Monday, March 31st, the

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vessel went on its way down the river. At a point near Aquia Creek the "Constitution" went fast aground, where it remained all night, with a gun-boat for protection, fearing the enemy might shell the stranded craft from the Virginia shore. The next morning the ship was "tugged" out into the channel and went on down to Old Point, where it anchored April 1st in Hampton Roads. The troops were transferred to smaller transports and landed at different points. The Fifty-second was taken on board the "Hero" to Newport News, where it landed on a temporary dock. Hampton Roads had less than a month before been the scene of the destruction of part of our wooden fleet by the iron-clad "Merrimac," and the duel with the "Monitor," March 9th, when the rebel ram was forced to run back into the Elizabeth River under the protection of their batteries, a defeated giant. As the Fifty-second Pennsylvania on the "Hero" went up the roadway to Newport News, it passed the "Monitor" lying at anchor, and further up the remains of the destroyed vessels, "Cumberland" and "Congress." The mast-head of the "Cumberland" had the flag still flying only a few feet above the water in which she sank, while the burned remains of the "Congress" were lying nearer the north shore. Before reaching its destination the "Hero" was fired upon from a rebel battery at Pig's Point on the south side of the Roads, but the shot, although a good liner for the boat, fell in the water several hundred yards short. The Fifty-second had been under fire. After landing, the regiment marched a few miles up the Richmond road and went into camp. Casey's division was encamped in this vicinity until Wednesday, April 16th, when it

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marched up to Warwick Court House in a broiling sun for twenty miles, giving the troops a regular Turkish bath with their clothes on. The next day Casey's division took up its position as a part of the line from Yorktown to Warwick, in front of Lee's Mills. On the right, in front of Yorktown, McClellan was throwing up redoubts and bastions, and bomb-proofs and epaulements, salients, revetements, and other things mentioned in military engineering works, too numerous to mention. He was bringing up also heavy siege-guns and mounting them on these works in very formidable array.

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CHAPTER III.

IN FRONT OF YORKTOWN.

On the 22d of April, Franklin's division of McDowell's First Corps was added to our forces, and the next day, April 23d, General Henry M. Naglee took command of our brigade, relieving Colonel Davis, who resumed command of the One Hundred and Fourth Pennsylvania. The position of the Union forces was now as follows: on the right Heintzelman's Third Corps; in the centre Sumner's Second Corps; on the left Keyes's Fourth Corps of three divisions,—Smith on the right, Casey in the centre, and Couch on the left. On April 29th Naglee's brigade made a reconnoissance in front of Lee's Mills, and a skirmish with the enemy developed the fact that they were still there in force. On May 1st, as the siege guns were about ready to open fire upon their works, the enemy was discovered to be falling back, and on May 4th the brigade moved from camp and advanced in line of battle towards their works, soon ascertaining that they were evacuated. The line then broke into column and took the road passing through their line of works. The enemy had planted torpedoes in this roadway. One of them was exploded by a private named John Pruyne, in Company F of the Fifty-second, stepping on it, and he was instantly killed, while nine others of the same company were more or less wounded. Colonel Dodge, Lieutenant-Colonel Hoyt, and Company A of the Fifty-second had passed before the explosion took place.

More of the dastardly things were discovered in the

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HENRY M. NAGLEE
Brigadier-General.
Commander of "Naglee's Brigade."

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roadway, evidenced by little heaps of fresh dirt where they were planted, and guards were stationed at each one discovered to prevent the troops from stepping on them as they passed. Southern writers have attempted to prove that their side never resorted to such low-down warfare as planting sub-terra shells in roadways, but Jeff. Davis, in his "Rise and Fall of the Confederacy" (vol. ii, p. 97), mentions their employment to check a marching column, quoting from General Rains's report of this very retreat, as follows: "Fortunately," says Rains, "we found in a mud-hole a broken ammunition wagon containing five loaded shells. Four of these, armed with a sensitive fuse primer, were planted in our rear," etc. General Joseph E. Johnston says, in his review of the campaign entitled "Manassas to Seven Pines" (*Century Magazine*), "Such an occurrence would have been known to the whole army, but it was not; so it must have been a dream of the writer." We found it no "dream" when our boys were blown to pieces by the dastardly contrivance.

This distressing episode did not long delay our advance, and Naglee's column went forward on the road towards Williamsburg. Just as it was debouching into the main road from Yorktown, Heintzelman's column came up, and he, being the senior officer, claimed the advance. The division was halted so long by passing troops that it went into camp for the night. Next morning it went forward, reaching Cheesecake Church at 10 A.M. At this time Hooker was hotly engaged about two miles farther on, where the enemy had thrown up earthworks and constructed rifle-pits, redoubts, etc., across the narrow peninsula in front of Williamsburg, determined

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there to put a stop to our triumphant march towards Richmond. The rain was pouring steadily down as the troops advanced, and the mud was getting deeper and deeper as they churned it up with their tramp, tramp, tramp, towards the firing line ahead. The brigade was halted in the woods within hearing of the battle going on in front, and the trees felled for defence, showing that it was being held as reserve instead of being put into the fight. In the afternoon the order to go forward came, but, before half of the distance had been covered, the order was changed, and Naglee was directed to double-quick his troops to support Hancock on the right. The right of our line was two miles away, and double-quicking through well-trodden Virginia fields took some time, as well as "taking the tuck out" of the boys, but they "got there" in time to support Hancock in his final charge, which cleared the field and rifle-pits in front of the rebel works, ending the day with victory perched upon our banners.

The drizzling rain continued long into the night. The ambulances and stretchers brought in their loads of wounded heroes gathered from the bloody field, to be treated as best they could be by the surgeons' knives and probes and bandages, then laid aside to suffer, perhaps to die. During the night it cleared off with a cold wind from the northwest, chilling the weary, wet, and mud-bedraggled soldiers, sleeping—or vainly trying to sleep with their arms in their hands—in the woods and on the fields where they had marched and fought and many of their comrades had fallen. During the night the enemy withdrew; perhaps "skedaddled" would better describe it, for they went in haste, leaving their dead on

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the field and the town of Williamsburg filled with their wounded. Nearly every house was a temporary hospital. Our medical department also took possession of some of the churches, school and college buildings of Williamsburg for hospital purposes. Our losses for the day McClellan reported as 2228 killed and wounded. The enemy's loss was no doubt less, as they fought behind earthworks, rifle-pits, and felled timber, which our men attacked in the open, and charged upon again and again during the day.

Burying the dead, drying out a soaked army, and awaiting supply trains which were dragging along the muddy roads in the rear occupied several days. Naglee's brigade started forward again on the morning of May 9th, and on the 10th reached Roper's Church, where it remained the 11th and 12th, the main army moving by the narrow roads, which were so blocked by cavalry, artillery, troops, and trains as to render progress very slow. At least the enemy were given plenty of time to get back to Richmond and prepare for the oncoming of McClellan's army. On the 13th the march was resumed, and to make up lost time was continued until after midnight, camping at New Kent C. H., on the 14th, and remained there until the 17th, when it went on to Baltimore Cross Roads, remaining there the 18th,—Sunday, a day of rest. On Monday, May 19th, camped about seven miles east of Dispatch Station on the York River Railroad.

It may be proper to state here that on the 18th McClellan had created two more army corps,—the Fifth Corps, under Fitz John Porter, composed of Porter's division (now under Morell), Sykes's regulars, and the

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reserve artillery; and the Sixth Corps, under Franklin, composed of Smith's division, taken from Keyes's Fourth Corps, together with Franklin's division now under Slocum. Casey's division now became the Second Division of Keyes's Fourth Corps, and with Couch's First Division moved on together, but with Casey generally in the advance and Naglee's brigade leading.

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CHAPTER IV.

"ON TO RICHMOND."

KEYES'S CORPS bivouacked on May 20th on the left bank of the Chickahominy opposite Bottoms Bridge. On that day General Naglee organized a company of sharp-shooters from one hundred picked men of the Fifty-second Pennsylvania, which he placed under command of Captain Greenleaf P. Davis, of Company E. These sharp-shooters were from the lumber districts of Pennsylvania and were splendid marksmen. Supported by the brigade they were immediately pushed to the front to make a reconnoissance to the Chickahominy River. Colonel W. W. H. Davis, who had command of this movement, describes it (in his History of the One Hundred and Fourth Pennsylvania Regiment) as follows:

"In the evening (May 19th) I received orders to have my regiment under arms early the next morning for a reconnoissance toward the Chickahominy. The force detailed was composed of the One Hundred and Fourth, one hundred picked men of the Fifty-second, and two companies of the Eleventh Maine. We marched up the railroad to within a few hundred yards of the river, which is here twelve miles from Richmond, and is crossed by a trestle bridge. The enemy occupied the opposite bank, and had fired the bridge, which was still burning. The part spanning the stream, about sixty feet in length, was destroyed. A halt was ordered to reconnoitre the position of the enemy and ascertain his probable strength. The river is bordered by a deep swamp, covered with a heavy growth of timber

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and an almost impenetrable thicket. . . . When the little battalion I led took up its position, the guns opened on us from the opposite side of the river and kept up the fire most of the day. Two of our batteries came down and replied, four pieces occupied the hill in our rear, three to our right on the edge of the railroad, and two just to our left and rear in the road that leads down to Bottoms Bridge. There we were obliged to stand for hours, our own guns firing over us and the enemy at us, without a chance of replying. We were very fortunate in escaping casualties. The troops returned to camp about dark, with only the loss of one man of the Fifty-second wounded." The man wounded was Sid. Taylor, of Company G; so the Fifty-second Pennsylvania shed the first blood on the Chickahominy.

Colonel Davis may have been mistaken about the railroad bridge being partly burned at that time. Comrade Wm. McClave, who was at that time first sergeant of Company K of the Fifty-second, says that himself and Corporal Hugh R. Crawford, of the same company, went out as volunteers on this reconnoissance, and were together at the eastern end of the bridge when the rebels were trying to set fire to it at the other end of a long trestle which carried the bridge over the low swampy ground beyond the river to the high ground; that he had a Sharpe's carbine (loaned for the occasion from Lieutenant John A. Hennessy) which would carry to the farther end of the trestle, which a musket would not do with any certainty, and that with this rifle they prevented the rebels from setting fire to the far end of the trestle until General Naglee came down with a battery and drove the enemy away, thus saving the bridge. The

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enemy had, however, destroyed the bridge on the wagon-road farther down the river known as " Bottoms Bridge," but it was repaired and pieced out with logs the next day —May 21st—sufficiently for a crossing, and Captain Davis with his sharp-shooters, followed by Colonel Davis with the One Hundred and Fourth, went across that afternoon. Colonel Davis says: " The One Hundred and Fourth was the first entire regiment that crossed the Chickahominy, but a few detached companies of skirmishers *preceded* it over the same afternoon, May 21st." These skirmishers were Capt. Davis with the Fifty-second Pennsylvania sharp-shooters. The Fifty-second went over also, and on the 23d these two regiments threw up a long line of entrenchments about the head of the bridge facing towards Richmond, having previously made a reconnoissance toward White Oak Swamp without discovering the enemy in that direction.

On the evening of the 23d General Naglee was selected by General Keyes to carry out the following order he had received from General McClellan:

" Your instructions for the reconnoissance to-day are as follows: You will, if possible, advance to the Seven Pines, or the forks of the direct road to Richmond, and the road turning to the right into the road leading from New Bridge to Richmond (Nine Mile road) and hold that point if practicable without incurring too much danger."

" In obedience to these instructions," says General Naglee in his official report, " on the rainy morning of the 24th, leaving the Eleventh Maine, Fifty-sixth and One Hundredth New York in camp, the other regiments of my brigade, the Fifty-second Pennsylvania, Colonel Dodge, and the One Hundred and Fourth Pennsylvania,

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Colonel Davis, were in motion at an early hour. At 8 o'clock they were joined by Mink's Battery H, First New York Artillery, and Regan's Seventh Independent New York Battery, under command of Colonel Bailey. Gregg's Cavalry did not report until 1 o'clock P.M. The column was formed and in motion by 9 A.M. Leading out the Williamsburg road we encountered the first picket of the enemy at the Creek run (Boar swamp) about one and a half miles from Bottoms Bridge. These retired as our skirmishers approached, but they increased rapidly as we advanced. About 10 o'clock a deserter was taken to head-quarters of General Keyes, and a courier despatched for me to return, that I should ascertain that the forces in my front were Hatton's brigade of five regiments of Tennessee infantry, two batteries and a portion of Stuart's cavalry, all under command of General Stuart. Returning to my command at 12 M., I deployed the Fifty-second on the right of the Williamsburg road and extended it across the railroad. The One Hundred and Fourth was deployed to the left of the Williamsburg road without much resistance, and we pressed forward until we came to the wood next beyond Savage Station, where the enemy was prepared to resist our further advance. Regan's battery was placed in position in the front edge of the timber on the right of the road, and shelled the wood on the left of the road, which was about six hundred yards from the battery; this wood extended about four hundred yards along the road and terminated in a line perpendicular with it, which line produced across the road was the commencement of the wood on the right of the road parallel to which the Fifty-second had been deployed, and toward which it was ordered to

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advance until it should be protected by some houses and some sheds, and an orchard and a fence, three hundred yards from the wood. This movement of the Fifty-second with the shelling from Regan's battery lessened materially the firing of the enemy on the left, and the One Hundred and Fourth was ordered forward.

" Our attention was now directed to the wood in front of the Fifty-second where the fire was increasing, and, at the same time, to the batteries of the enemy which some time before had opened, and had been directing their fire upon our batteries and the One Hundred and Fourth. From the front of the wood now occupied by the One Hundred and Fourth, I discovered that the line of battle of the enemy was formed just within the edge of the wood which crosses the Williamsburg road about half a mile from the Seven Pines corner; that his artillery was in front near the house on the left of the road, supported by infantry lying in the hollow, and that the wood in front of the Fifty-second on the right of the road was occupied by a regiment of skirmishers. Bringing the oblique fire of the One Hundred and Fourth to assist the direct fire of the Fifty-second, I pushed forward the Eighty-fifth Pennsylvania along and behind the railroad and ordered the Fifty-second to advance from the fence and buildings directly into the wood in front of it.

" This combined movement forced the enemy to leave precipitately the wood on the right. It was now about half-past four P.M.; the batteries of the enemy had annoyed us considerably and it became necessary to drive them from their position. The sharp-shooters of the Fifty-second, selected from men that had lived with the rifle constantly beside them in the lumbering counties of

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Pennsylvania, were ordered forward under Captain Davis; at the same time a section of Mink's battery was added to Regan's. Having thus advanced all right, we soon corrected the ranges of our artillery, and within half an hour the effects were apparent: the artillery of the enemy could not longer stand against the fire of our artillery and sharp-shooters and were compelled to withdraw. At the same time I discovered an unsteadiness in the ranks of the enemy, and I hurried forward Gregg's cavalry, followed by the remaining two sections of Mink's battery, which were brought into action within four hundred yards of the enemy's line, supported by the Eighty-fifth New York and One Hundred and Fourth Pennsylvania, the Fifty-second Pennsylvania being on the right; these movements threw the enemy into disorder, and Gregg was ordered to charge; but, after proceeding some two hundred yards, he received a volley from some skirmishers that occupied a thicket on the right of the road, and he dismounted his command, fired his carbines, and wheeled into a depression in the ground. I was preparing to follow with skirmishers and to order a second cavalry charge when an aide of General Keyes brought orders from him that no further pursuit should be made, lest I *should bring on a general engagement.*

" The troops slept on the wet ground, for it had rained all day, in the exposed position last above indicated, and the picket guard for the night, which was necessarily a heavy one, was undisturbed. The pickets put out that night on strange ground by the field officers of the Fifty-second, owing to the exposure in front and on both flanks, extended six miles. In the meantime, discovering none of the enemy in force on either of my flanks, the

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next day (the 25th) at 12 M., I ordered Captain Davis, Fifty-second Pennsylvania, to extend his sharp-shooters between the Williamsburg road and the railroad and to advance cautiously and so slowly that his advance could hardly be discovered. At 4 P.M., having gained a mile and feeling that the enemy would resist in force any further advance, I took the Eleventh Maine, that had joined me, the Fifty-second and One Hundred and Fourth, and two sections of Bailey's artillery and moved forward to meet any resistance the enemy might oppose to Captain Davis. We had scarcely started when a dispatch was received indicating that the enemy was assembling in front. Hurrying past the Seven Pines I found Davis's sharp-shooters occupying the front of the wood some five hundred yards beyond the pines, that the lines extended perpendicular to the Williamsburg road and across to the neighborhood of the Fair Oaks Station on the railroad, and that the enemy was forming in the open field beyond the wood-pile. I immediately ordered the artillery to open upon the enemy, advanced the picket line to that of the sharp-shooters, and ordered the Eleventh Maine and One Hundred and Fourth to show themselves as supporting them. The shells thrown over the wood were most fortunate in their range and direction, and the enemy dispersed.

"On the following day (the 26th of May), by 3 A.M. the remaining regiments of my brigade were already in position to support the One Hundred and Fourth and the picket line established by the Eleventh Maine and the Fifty-second. At 6 A.M., a rebel force of two regiments of infantry, one of cavalry, and a battery approached, but it avoided my picket line, kept beyond range, and soon

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after disappeared, evidently reconnoitring our position. *I then ordered Captain Davis to advance another mile, which he did without opposition, and which brought our picket line to the distance of about five miles from Richmond, which was as near as I deemed it prudent to go.* On the following day, with a portion of Davis's sharp-shooters the line on the right was advanced from the road to Michie's to the Nine Mile road and Garnet's field, and then along Garnet's field to the Chickahominy. In this extended reconnoissance of four days the troops behaved admirably, and especial thanks are due to Colonels Bailey, Davis, Dodge, Howell, Plaisted, and Jordan, and to Captain Davis and his sharp-shooters who contributed *more than any other* to the successful advance of our lines from Bottoms Bridge, nine miles, to the most advanced line held before Richmond."

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CHAPTER V.

BATTLE OF FAIR OAKS.

"DURING the night of the 27th," says Col. Davis, "there was some unusual stir among the enemy in our immediate front. The rumble of wagons and artillery carriages and the words of command of officers could be distinctly heard and lasted several hours." It is probable the enemy were then making new dispositions in preparation for the battle which took place on the 31st. The positions of our advance were also changed somewhat in the next two days, Naglee's brigade being moved to the right, extending one regiment (the Fifty-second Pennsylvania) across the railroad in front of Fair Oaks. Davis says: "On the morning of the 29th, the camp of the One Hundred and Fourth was moved over to the Nine Mile road, a quarter of a mile to the right of our old position, and on the same ground where the Fifty-second had been encamped. The day before General Keyes had ordered Casey to move forward the other two brigades of his division to the clearing around Fair Oaks, which was the occasion of our change of location." As a support to the pickets along Garnet's field, the Fifty-second Pennsylvania encamped on the right of the Nine Mile road, half a mile beyond Fair Oaks. No other regiment encamped so near Richmond, and the picket line, extending from White Oak Swamp to the Chickahominy, was never advanced beyond the ground won by Captain Davis of the Fifty-second and his sharp-shooters. General Naglee had been intrusted with the building of a bridge over the Chickahominy at a point opposite where

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Sumner's corps was located on the left side of the stream, in order to open means of communication with the bulk of the army—three corps—still on that side. For this purpose the whole pioneer corps of his brigade, with heavy details, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Hoyt, of the Fifty-second Pennsylvania, was sent with instructions for its construction. The point selected was at this time above and outside our lines, and our troops on the left bank, hearing the work, opened fire on the party and sent two regiments to drive it away. Work on this bridge—called the Grapevine bridge—was vigorously pushed, so that it was passable on the 31st of May, the day of the battle of Fair Oaks, enabling Sumner to cross and stem the tide of battle on our right that eventful afternoon and evening. The bridge constructed by Sumner, farther down, was rendered impassable by the heavy rain and flood of the night before, which prevented Richardson's division of Sumner's corps from reaching the field in time to take part in the first day's fighting.

"At this time," May 30th,—says General McClellan, in his report (p. 108),—"Casey's division was disposed as follows: Naglee's brigade, extending from the Williamsburg road to Garnet's field, having one regiment (the Fifty-second Pennsylvania) across the railroad, General Wessell's brigade in the rifle-pits, and General Palmer's in the rear of Wessell's, one battery of artillery in advance with Naglee, one battery in rear of rifle-pits to the right of redoubt, one battery in rear of redoubt, and another battery unharnessed in the redoubt." In the second line was Couch's division at the Seven Pines, half a mile in the rear, Kearney's division from Savage's station on the railroad to the Chickahominy. Hooker's

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division was near the edge of White Oak Swamp, to watch the crossing. The other three corps of the army —Sumner, Porter, and Franklin—were on the left bank of the Chickahominy. General McClellan had his headquarters near those of Porter and Franklin, both of whom he had lately created corps commanders and with whom he kept in close personal touch, while it is claimed he had no personal relations with Sumner, the senior corps commander, whom he treated with coolness if not with disrespect.

On the night of May 30th a fearful storm prevailed. Rain fell in torrents. The country was flooded; the Chickahominy overflowed its banks, the swampy ground through which that stream flowed became impassable, and the bridges were so much damaged as to, for a time, practically isolate the two corps—Keyes's and Heintzelman's—from the other three corps with McClellan on the left bank.

"Aware of our difficulties," says McClellan in his account, "our active enemy, on the 31st of May, made a violent attack upon Casey's division, followed by an equally formidable one on Couch, thus commencing the battle of Fair Oaks. Heintzelman came up in support, and Sumner crossed the river with great difficulty and rendered such efficient service that the enemy was checked."

It was the intention of the Confederates to annihilate the two corps thus isolated, of which Keyes's corps, with Casey's division in the advance, was within five or six miles of Richmond. General Jos. E. Johnston was in command of the Confederate army in front of Richmond, composed of twenty-eight brigades, of which twenty-two

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brigades were ordered to the attack. Jeff. Davis and General Robert E. Lee, his military adviser, were on the field to advise and direct the movements. Generals Longstreet, D. H. Hill, Huger, and Gustavus W. Smith (with the latter of whom General Johnston made headquarters) led the rebel hosts to deliver the "crushing blow."

General Francis A. Walker, of Couch's corps, says Johnston's plan of attack was as follows:

"Huger, commanding his right column, was to move well down the Charles City road and then push in rapidly and fiercely upon Keyes's left and rear. Longstreet and Hill were at a given signal to attack in front down the Williamsburg stage road. G. W. Smith was to attack the Union right at Fair Oaks Station, and, after driving it in, to seize the road by which Sumner might advance from over the river to the support of the Fourth Corps. Huger's movement miscarried, but Longstreet and Hill (about one o'clock P.M.) burst upon Casey's division with great fury." Their thickly swarming brigades flung themselves upon our lines in front and both flanks with a desperate courage born of a belief that circumstances had at last placed a wing of McClellan's army helpless at their mercy. As daring as was the advance not less obstinate was the resistance. Keyes, Casey, Naglee, Couch, Peck, and others threw themselves into the very front of the battle. Generals and colonels acted as file closers or rallied and led forward the troops to resist the progress of the enemy down the Williamsburg road. So stubborn was this resistance that at nightfall the Confederates who had begun the action with an overwhelming success, had only been able to push our troops back to

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the intrenchments or rifle-pits about one and a half miles from the front, where the tide of battle was stayed.

While the action in front of Seven Pines on the Williamsburg road was in full progress and before the Confederates had crossed the Nine Mile road, General Keyes ordered Couch to proceed to Fair Oaks to meet the anticipated movement of the enemy against our right wing, which was "in the air," there being no troops except a thin picket line between it and the Chickahominy. Abercrombie was near Fair Oaks with two regiments and a battery, and Couch took two more regiments to their aid, but soon they were caught in the storm of battle and, in spite of the gallantry of officers and men, the whole line was pressed steadily back. Crossing the Nine Mile road, the Confederates bore down on the Union right flank with continually increasing force. The position of the Fifty-second Pennsylvania, a half-mile to the right and front of Fair Oaks, brought it into action on a different part of the field from that of the other regiments of the brigade, and at a somewhat later hour. Two companies were on the picket line, and a heavy detail upon the Chickahominy bridge with Lieutenant-Colonel Hoyt, as previously stated. It moved from its camp in line of battle towards Seven Pines, and at first held the extreme right. By the time it had become engaged the enemy had turned the left flank and had broken through on the Williamsburg road. General Naglee, who had been up on this part of the field, in his official report says: "Returning rapidly to my Fifty-sixth New York, Eleventh Maine, and Fifty-second Pennsylvania, my anticipations were here realized; being successful in turning our flank, the enemy had opened a most destructive cross-fire from

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pieces near the redoubt, and this with the fire from their immediate front was no longer to be endured, and they were withdrawn, marched down the Nine Mile road, and placed in position in rear of this road about three hundred yards from the Seven Pines, where soon their services were required. In the meantime the colonel of the Twenty-third Pennsylvania had come upon the ground occupied by Colonel Dodge with the Fifty-second, and induced him to advance in front and to the right of the position that had been assigned him, whilst he, Colonel Neill, occupied that which the Fifty-second vacated. But these dispositions were scarcely made before the masses of the enemy broke through, and a few minutes sufficed to leave the *half of Dodge's command on the ground,* and to force Neill precipitately from his position. The remaining portion of the Fifty-second (for it was now reduced to a little over a hundred men) was conducted along the Nine Mile road to the Seven Pines, where, finding the rifle-pits occupied, they took possession of a fence and small buildings and did most effective service. Afterwards they crossed to the left of Couch's first position, and advanced two hundred yards into and along the woods to the left and front of Seven Pines, where they remained actively employed until near dark, when the enemy advancing rapidly in masses to the rear of the Nine Mile road, inclined towards the Williamsburg road, sweeping everything from the field, our forces made one general simultaneous movement to the rear, which did not stop until all had arrived at the line of defence. The Fifty-second Pennsylvania, being so far to the front, had their line of retreat cut off, and escaped by passing through the woods to the left and rear

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of the saw-mill at the White Oak swamp, and thence to the line above referred to, where they rejoined their comrades of the First Brigade."

The two companies on the picket line, and the pioneers on the Chickahominy under Colonel Hoyt, reported to General Sumner, when he arrived on the ground, and in the language of his official report, "remained with him until Sunday, rendering most valuable service and behaving well."

And now, having outlined the battle on the Williamsburg road, and followed the Fifty-second Pennsylvania through its conspicuous part in the sanguinary scenes on that part of the field, let us return to the right under Couch near Fair Oaks, where a most momentous struggle took place, which, with the aid of part of the Second Corps under Sumner, coming across with Sedgwick's division, from the north side of the river, and with Kirby's battery lifted, lugged, and dragged through the mud along with him, turned the tide on that part of the battle-field into a most disastrous defeat for the enemy.

The Confederates under General Gustavus W. Smith, composing the left wing of their forces, and having with them General Jos. E. Johnston, their commander-in-chief, had been delayed in carrying out their part of the "plan," but late in the afternoon had pushed Couch back to the neighborhood of the Adams House, not far from Fair Oaks Station, where he was manfully holding on in hopes of being reinforced from the other side of the river. General F. A. Walker says:

"It was 5 o'clock when the head of Sedgwick's column, issuing from a belt of wood, saw in front Couch's four regiments still massed at the Adams House, uncer-

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tain whether the arrival of reinforcements would enable them to hold their position, or whether they should be obliged to attempt to cut their way through to rejoin the rest of their corps along the Williamsburg road. Couch's timely withdrawal to the Adams House had not only saved his command from immediate destruction, but had deterred Whiting's (Confederate) division from passing across his front to attack Keyes's right. Uncertain as to Couch's numbers, Whiting had called in four brigades —his own, Hatton's, Hampton's, and Pettigrew's—to attack our troops at the Adams House, while Hood's Texan brigade was halted on its way to attack Keyes, awaiting the issue of the impending contest at Fair Oaks. These dispositions had consumed the time which enabled Sedgwick's column to reach the field. Hardly, however, had the first four regiments of Sedgwick—the First Minnesota, Fifteenth Massachusetts, Thirty-fourth and Eighty-second New York—been thrown into line on the right and left of Couch's brigade; hardly had the gallant Kirby brought his gleaming Napoleons into battery on the right of the Adams House, when the storm burst.

"Three Confederate brigades were heavily massed in a body of woods whose inner edge was held by three regiments,—the First Minnesota on the right, then the Sixty-fifth New York, then the Eighty-second Pennsylvania,—extending to the road which led from the Adams House down to Fair Oaks Station. On our left of this road was Kirby's battery, with two guns of Brady's supported by the Sixty-second New York and the Seventh and Fifteenth Massachusetts. This covered the whole front of the enemy's attack, which did not greatly exceed four hundred yards. The action was fought under the very eyes

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of Generals Smith and Johnston, and the presence of their chiefs inspired the Confederate troops to the most resolute and desperate exertions. Again and again did they seek to break through the infantry line on the right of Kirby; every time they were driven back by the steady fire of the three regiments stationed there. Again and again they charged Kirby's battery in front, some of the bravest falling within fifteen feet of Kirby's guns; every time they were swept away by the deadly discharges of canister, double-shotted, which were served them by Kirby and his gallant Lieutenants Woodruff and French. The Union line would not be broken or shaken in its stout defence.

"And now the arrival of other regiments crowding up from Grapevine bridge enables General Sumner to assume the aggressive. The white-haired old chieftain, who has never since the first shot was fired been distant ten yards from the infantry line, sends two of Burns's Pennsylvania regiments to the support of the First Minnesota on the right, where General Sedgwick is watching the fortunes of the battle, directs General Couch to assume command of the centre, and himself proceeds to form a line of battle on the left at right angles with that which had so long withstood the fierce assaults of the Confederates. For this purpose he deploys the Fifteenth Massachusetts, Thirty-fourth and Eighty-second New York, Seventh Michigan and Twentieth Massachusetts, and leads them across the front of the main line. The charge was timely and it sufficed. The Confederates, heavily massed in the woods, had suffered fearfully from the fire, both of artillery and musketry, to which they had been for an hour subjected. Twelve hundred had fallen

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in their vain efforts to break our line and capture Kirby's guns. General Hatton had been killed, Generals Hampton and Pettigrew severely wounded. The charge of Sumner's new line, taking them in the flank, was something they were ill prepared to resist.

"At first our troops advanced, firing, but they gathered inspiration as they went on; of a sudden a sharp clatter along the whole line told that bayonets were being fixed, and with a cheer our men sprang forward and Fair Oaks was won. The enemy sullenly gave way; General Pettigrew, severely wounded, was brought into the hospital at the Adams House, and three field officers, with many wounded and unwounded prisoners, and one, or perhaps two, colors remained in our hands as the fruits of this victory. Night was now fast closing in, and Generals Semmes and Griffith had been hurriedly called in."

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CHAPTER VI.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE.

ANOTHER account of the operations immediately preceding this battle, and a graphic description of the battle itself, written by Horace Greeley, appeared some years ago in the *National Tribune,* and is included here as corroborative of the part taken by Casey's division and Naglee's brigade (of which the Fifty-second Pennsylvania Regiment formed a part). There are some obvious errors in his account, which it is deemed best to correct here at the beginning, so it will be read more understandingly.

His first error is in stating that " The first collision on the Chickahominy between the advance of General McClellan's army and the rebels occurred May 24th near New Bridge." The first scrap was on May 20th at Bottoms Bridge, in which one hundred picked men of the Fifty-second Pennsylvania under Captain Greenleaf P. Davis, the One Hundred and Fourth Pennsylvania under Colonel W. W. H. Davis, and two companies of the Eleventh Maine were engaged; and the first man wounded was a soldier of the Fifty-second Pennsylvania, as stated by Colonel Davis in his account of that affair heretofore given. So the Fifty-second Pennsylvania shed the first blood on the Chickahominy, and the affair at New Bridge on the 24th was *not* " the first collision " with the enemy on that historic stream.

The next error of Mr. Greeley is where he says, " Couch's division took up—May 28th, by order—a posi-

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tion some miles in advance, at a place known as Seven Pines, on the direct road from Bottoms Bridge to Richmond." The fact is that Naglee's brigade (and Casey's division) held and occupied a position half a mile or more in advance of that which Couch "took up" on the 28th, two or three days previously. The error is in giving the impression that Couch's division "took up a position some miles in advance" and that Casey's division was brought up afterwards, when the contrary was the case.

The next error is that where he says, "General Casey ordered up General Naglee's infantry brigade, consisting of the Fifty-sixth and One Hundredth New York, Eleventh Maine, and One Hundred and Fourth Pennsylvania," leaving out the Fifty-second Pennsylvania entirely. This was no doubt purely an oversight of his. An explanation of this may be that the Fifty-second was so far in the advance that Greeley's informant failed to see it.

Another error is in saying, "It was a quarter past three before Heintzelman came fairly into the fight." Colonel Davis says, "General Keyes sent to Heintzelman for reinforcements, but his leading brigade did not arrive until 5 o'clock." Davis also says, "Naglee's brigade, on the right of the first line, fought unaided, and troops never made a better defence against overpowering numbers, but he was obliged to fall back, and for the balance of the day his regiments united with those of the second line." The Confederate General Jos. E. Johnston, in his "Manassas to Seven Pines" (see *Century Magazine,* vol. 30, p. 117, etc.), says of this part of the battle: "Keyes's corps (Casey's and Couch's divisions) was united at Seven Pines and reinforced by Kearney's

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division (Heintzelman's corps) coming from Savage's Station. But the three divisions were so vigorously attacked by Hill that they were broken and driven from their intrenchments, the greater part along the Williamsburg road to the intrenched line at Savage's Station. Two brigades of their left, however, fled to White Oak swamp." These two brigades were of Heintzelman's corps, being Jameson's and Berry's brigades (Kearney's division), which had come late on the field and been pushed up the Williamsburg road, were enveloped by the masses of the enemy which came in on their flank and rear, and forced to "take to the woods" bordering White Oak swamp to escape capture, coming back from the left to the line of intrenchments held by Casey and Couch, and to which they had retired down the Williamsburg road, late in the evening. Heintzelman made headquarters at Savage's house, and was probably no nearer the front than that, or he would not have sent that evening a message to McClellan that "he saw no reason why we should have been driven back." Colonel Davis says Heintzelman "was not in the proper place to see it." No doubt when McClellan learned that some of Heintzelman's division had been forced to flee towards White Oak swamp to escape, there was at least some reason for Casey being driven back, and he gives the reason in his own official report, in which he says: "The enemy came on in heavy force, attacking General Casey simultaneously in front and on both flanks. General Naglee's brigade with the batteries of General Casey's division, which Naglee directed, struggled gallantly to maintain the redoubt and rifle-pits against the overwhelming masses of the enemy. They were reinforced by one regiment

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from General Peck's brigade. The left of this position was, however, soon turned, and a sharp cross-fire opened upon the gunners and the men in the rifle-pits; some of the guns in the redoubt were taken, and the whole line was driven back upon the position occupied by General Couch."

Another error of Mr. Greeley is in his closing lines, where he says, "Ten days later we had not recovered the ground held by Casey's advance on the morning of May 31." This is so obviously untrue that it hardly needs contradiction, but to set at rest any doubts of the matter let us quote from the account given by the Confederate General Gustavus W. Smith, who succeeded General Johnston in command when the latter was wounded late on the evening of May 31st, and who turned the command over to General R. E. Lee about 2 o'clock the next day,—Sunday, June 1st. In his "The Second Day at Seven Pines" (*Century Magazine,* vol. 30, p. 122, etc.), he says, "During the night of the 1st of June the troops under Longstreet quietly fell back to resume their former positions in front of Richmond. The division under Whiting, on the Nine Mile road, remained for several days confronting the Federal position it had attacked *north* of Fair Oaks Station." It is not probable that Whiting's division, after Longstreet's withdrawal, was on the Nine Mile road much in advance of Old Tavern, and he would not have remained even at that point "several days" had not the commander of the Federal army permitted him to remain. Our troops did not reoccupy Casey's camps again, but details were sent there and over the battle-field on Monday, June 2d, to gather and bury the dead, and recover some of our wounded who had

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been left on the field Saturday afternoon, and whom the rebels had left behind when they retired Sunday night.

Among those who went on this sad errand was Chaplain Gries, of the One Hundred and Fourth Pennsylvania (whose brother, Major Gries, was mortally wounded in the battle and died a few days after), who wrote as follows of that experience: "On Monday, hearing that the rebels had retired during the night, and that our old camp and battle-ground at Fair Oaks was clear, I started to search for the wounded and to bury the dead. When I reached the regiment" (he had been at Savage's Station caring for and shipping away by train the wounded) "Adjutant Hart accompanied me with a fatigue party. We separated at the fork of the Nine Mile and Williamsburg roads, and divided the party. Close by the house of Seven Pines I found States, of Company F, lying dead. His brother, who was with me, recognized, if he did not see him first. We buried him as decently as possible, and then began to look for more. Close by we found a rebel still groaning, with the maggots swarming in and out of a wound in his head. In a tent were two dead rebel officers, and outside was a captain of a Michigan regiment with his name pinned on his breast. At the old log house we found a sad sight, as well as along the road to it,—dead soldiers, Union and rebel, horses and broken wagons. In the old house were dead and wounded packed together, some of the living hardly showing signs of life. We ministered to them and got them off to the rear. We then struck through the wood toward the line the regiment occupied in the battle, searching for the wounded, but found none except of other regiments.

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When we got to the Fair Oaks building, we rested by the wood-pile, and in a few minutes a party of our own men, who had gone that road with Captain Pickering, came up to us carrying some of our wounded. I procured an ambulance for their relief, when we struck for the regiment. The road was lined with dead horses, and in the fields were dead rebels lying in rows like the windrow work of a reaper. The air was loaded with stench, and the sun was almost overpowering. What with this, and the sights we had seen, and the work we had done, we just managed to drag ourselves back to the rifle-pits."

Adjutant Hart, of the same regiment (One Hundred and Fourth Pennsylvania) said: "Never can the recollection of that field be effaced from the memory of those who witnessed it on that day. The weather being extremely hot, with frequent showers, the dead had become bloated and swollen until their clothes could scarcely contain them; the blood still oozing from gaping wounds; the ground saturated with gore. Flies in myriads swarmed around; dead horses with saddles and harness still on; broken guns; remains of camps with food cooked for Saturday's dinner untouched; the air polluted with stifling odors arising from decomposing bodies; wounded men in the agonies of death—all tended to make the heart sick and the soul shudder at the sight. I visited the late head-quarters of the One Hundred and Fourth on the Nine Mile road. Here I found the log house filled with wounded and dead soldiers. Some were our own men. The wounded had been refreshed from the stock of provisions left by the field and staff. Here the rebel General Roger A. Pryor had assisted in the amputation of a limb of a member of the One Hundred and

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Fourth" (see Colonel Davis's History of the One Hundred and Fourth Pennsylvania).

The following article, written by Horace Greeley and which appeared in the *National Tribune,* describes the battle of Fair Oaks or Seven Pines:

"The first collision on the Chickahominy between the advance of General McClellan's army and the rebels occurred May 24, near New Bridge, where the Fourth Michigan, Colonel Woodbury, waded the stream and assailed and drove off a superior rebel force, losing but eight men in all, and taking thirty-seven prisoners, of whom fifteen were wounded.

"Directly afterward General Fitz-John Porter, commanding the Fifth Corps on our right, was ordered by General McClellan to advance from New Bridge via Mechanicsville to Hanover Court-House in order to facilitate and render secure General McDowell's expected junction from Fredericksburg. Starting at 3 A.M., May 27, in a pouring rain, our cavalry advance, under General W. H. Emory, had reached at noon a point two miles southward of the Court House, where the road forks to Ashland, and where the enemy were found in position to bar our further progress.

"The Twenty-fifth New York and Berdan's sharpshooters speedily coming up, they were deployed by General Emory, with a section of Benson's battery, and thus advanced slowly toward the enemy until reinforced by General D. C. Butterfield, with four regiments of his brigade, when the enemy was charged and quickly routed; one of his guns being captured by Colonel Lansing's Seventeenth New York.

"The cavalry, Benson's battery, and General Morell's

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infantry and artillery keenly pursued the fugitives, while Martindale's brigade, with a section of artillery, advanced on the Ashland road, pushing back the enemy in his front, until ordered to reform his brigade and move up the railroad to the Court-House. One regiment having taken that course, General Martindale was left with but two and a half regiments and one section of Martin's battery, when he was attacked by a superior force and compelled to maintain the unequal contest for an hour.

" Meantime General Porter, at the Court-House, learning that his rear was thus attacked, faced his whole column about and moved rapidly to the rescue, sending the Thirteenth and Fourteenth New York, with Griffin's battery, directly to Martindale's assistance, pushing the Ninth Massachusetts and Sixty-second Pennsylvania through the woods on the right (west) to take the enemy in flank; while Butterfield, with the Eighty-third Pennsylvania and Sixteenth Michigan, hastened through the woods still farther to the right, and compelled the rout of the enemy.

" The Thirteenth New York, of Colonel G. K. Warren's brigade, which, having been delayed repairing bridges, had not hitherto been in action, now came up on our left, and, the odds being too palpable, the Confederates made a rapid retreat. Their loss is stated by General McClellan at some 200 killed, 730 prisoners (including wounded), one 12-pound howitzer, many small arms, two railroad trains, and their camp at Hanover Court-House captured and destroyed. We lost 53 killed and 344 wounded. The rebel force thus defeated consisted of General L. O'B. Branch's Division of North Carolina and Georgia troops, supposed by General McClellan to be about 9000 strong.

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"FOURTH CORPS ADVANCES.

"The Chickahominy opposite Richmond, twenty or thirty miles from its mouth, is a sluggish, oozy mill-stream, three to four rods wide, often fordable, but traversing a swampy, miry bottom, generally wooded, half a mile to a mile wide, bordered by low, irregular bluffs.

"All the bridges by which it was previously crossed were, of course, destroyed in their retreat by the rebels, but Brigadier-General H. M. Naglee, of Casey's division, Keyes's (Fourth) Corps, leading our advance on the left, crossed it near Bottoms Bridge, May 20, without difficulty, wholly unopposed, followed by the rest of the corps three days later, the bridge having been meantime rebuilt.

"During the three following days—May 24, 25 and 26—Naglee made a splendid reconnoissance toward Richmond, and to within two miles of the James, on our left; Couch's division took up—May 28, by order—a position some miles in advance, at a place known as the Seven Pines, on the direct road from Bottoms Bridge to Richmond, which he proceeded hastily to fortify with abatis, rifle-pits, etc., and by building up and arming a small redoubt.

"Meantime the remaining division (Casey's) of Keyes's corps was advanced to and encamped about the station known as Fair Oaks, on the Richmond and York River Railroad, to the right and rather in advance of Couch's position.

"Heintzelman's (Third) Corps had crossed after Keyes's, and been stationed in his rear, but rather to the left, so as to observe the roads debouching on that side from White Oak Swamp, whereby we might be unex-

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pectedly assailed in flank. Sumner's Corps was still north of the Chickahominy, some miles higher up, ready to cross at command.

"General McClellan was with Fitz-John Porter's and Franklin's Corps at and near New Bridge, nearly ten miles above Bottoms Bridge. Heintzelman, as senior major-general, was in command on the left until Sumner appeared.

"The enemy being seen in force barely a mile from our front, Casey's pickets were posted some half a mile in advance of his line. It rained heavily throughout the night of May 30, swelling the Chickahominy to an extraordinary height, flooding its miry bottom, and setting afloat several of our new-made bridges.

"General Joe Johnston, who accompanied the rebel army, saw his opportunity and resolved to profit by it. The roads of all that region centre upon Richmond, radiating thence like the folds of a fan, and affording a considerable advantage in manœuvring to the combatant who holds the city.

"JOHNSTON'S PREPARATIONS.

"Informed by his scouts of the numbers and isolated position of Keyes's Corps, Johnston resolved to assail and crush it before it could be adequately reinforced. To this end he directed Major-General Longstreet, with his own and General D. H. Hill's divisions, the latter in advance, to push out by the Williamsburg road and attack our position in front, while General Huger's, on his right, was to move down the Charles City road and come in on our left flank, and General Gustavus W. Smith was to move out on the New Bridge road to Old Tavern, taking thence the Nine Mile road to Fair Oaks Station,

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and so come in on our right. *The entire rebel army defending Richmond—some 40,000 or 50,000 strong—was either engaged in or supporting this movement, with Jefferson Davis, General Lee, and other magnates observing, directing, animating, and giving counsel.*

"The attacking columns were to move at daybreak, May 31, but the tremendous rains of the preceding afternoon and night had so flooded the earth as to render the moving of artillery exceedingly difficult, the infantry often wading through water two or three feet deep. Huger's flank movement had not yet culminated when Hill, who had for some time waited impatiently in our immediate front, at 1 P.M. gave the signal to his division to advance and attack.

"Casey's division was surprised as well as largely outnumbered. Having been scarcely two days in this position, their defensive works were not of much account, and even their commander did not consider the matter serious until a vidette reported the enemy advancing in force about the same moment that two shells came hissing over their heads. Dropping the axes and spades wherewith they were felling trees for abatis and digging rifle-pits, our soldiers at the front hurriedly stood to their arms as our pickets came running in.

"General Casey promptly sent forward Spratt's battery of four 3-inch rifle-guns to a position in front of his rifle-pits, and ordered up General Naglee's infantry brigade, consisting of the Fifty-sixth and One Hundredth New York, Eleventh Maine, and One Hundred and Fourth Pennsylvania,* to its support; while he disposed his seven remaining regiments and three batteries on

*The 52d Penna. was of this Brigade and already at the front, so it was not necessary to order it up.

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either side of a small redoubt, which he had hastily constructed, expecting to hold his ground until the arrival of reinforcements; and ordered his artillery to open on the advancing enemy.

"But the odds were too great. The three brigades of Rhodes, Garland, and Anderson were immediately in his front, while that of Rains, by a flank movement, was coming in on his left. The One Hundred and Fourth Pennsylvania, which he had sent forward to the support of his pickets, came rushing back in confusion and went to the rear in disorder, having lost heavily by the rebel fire, and, though musketry and artillery were doing fearful execution on either side, it was plain that we must soon be overwhelmed.

"Seeing that the enemy were closing in on him on both wings, General Casey ordered General Naglee, with what remained of his brigade, to charge bayonets and drive them back; which was done, but under a musketry fire that mowed down our men by hundreds. Here fell Colonel James M. Brown, of the One Hundredth New York, and Colonel Davis*, of the One Hundred and Fourth Pennsylvania, whose major was also mortally wounded; and, our flanks being enveloped, Rains having gained the rear of our redoubt and firing thence on the flank of our infantry, Casey's division was driven back upon Couch, with the loss of six guns.

"Colonel Bailey and Major Van Valkenburgh, First New York Artillery, were killed and Adjutant Ramsey wounded while endeavoring to save the guns in the redoubt, which were the next moment seized by Rhodes and turned upon our flying columns.

* Col. Davis was wounded, but not mortally, as he walked off the field.

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" To the credit of this shattered division be it recorded that, under a fearful enfilading fire from Rains, in addition to that thundering on their rear from Rhodes, they brought off three-fourths of our guns.

" The storm of battle now fell upon the Ninety-third Pennsylvania (Colonel McCarter), Fifty-fifth New York (Lieutenant-Colonel Thourout), Twenty-third Pennsylvania (Colonel Neill), and Sixty-first (Colonel Rippey), of Couch's division, who were sent forward by Keyes to the relief of Casey, on the right, where they fought gallantly and lost heavily.

" The Seventh Massachusetts (Colonel Russell) and Sixty-second New York (Colonel J. L. Riker) were afterward sent to reinforce them, but were pressed back upon Fair Oaks by the enemy's overpowering advance, and there, uniting with the First United States Chasseurs, Colonel John Cochrane, and Thirty-first Pennsylvania, Colonel Williams, held their ground till the advance of General Sumner's corps, which had with great difficulty made its way across the swollen Chickahominy, checked the rebel advance in that direction.

" Brigadier-General Peck, who held the left of Couch's position, had been divested of his regiments aforesaid, which were successively ordered up to the front by Couch or Keyes, until, at 4.30 P.M., he led the One Hundred and Second Pennsylvania (Colonel Rowley) and Ninety-third (Colonel McCarter) to the aid of our crumbling right, and was for half an hour sharply engaged with the triumphant enemy near Seven Pines, losing some ground but encamping very near his field of conflict.

" Heintzelman was promptly summoned to the aid of Couch, but there was an *unaccounted-for delay* in the reception of the message. It was a quarter past three [?]

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before Heintzelman came fairly into the fight, Jamison's Maine and Berry's Michigan brigades eagerly pushing to the front.

"On the rebel left, General Smith's attack was delayed by Johnston, who was there in person, until 4 P.M., listening for the sound of Longstreet's musketry, which, for some atmospheric reason, he failed to hear. It was now too late for complete success, though his men fought desperately.

"The Richmond and York River Railroad near its crossing of the Nine Mile road runs for a considerable distance on an embankment four or five feet high, forming an effective breastwork, behind which our men held stubbornly and fought gallantly.

"General Abercrombie, with five regiments, was at Fair Oaks, instructed to hold the position at all hazards. Here fell General C. Devens, severely wounded, while of the Sixty-first Pennsylvania, Colonel Rippey, Lieutenant-Colonel Spear, and Major Smith fell dead, and 27 of the line officers were either killed or wounded, and near this point, at sunset, General Joseph E. Johnston, the rebel commander-in-chief, was struck in the side by a shell and badly wounded, breaking two ribs in falling from his horse, so that he was disabled for service for several months.

"General G. W. Smith succeeded him in command, but he was soon disabled by a paralytic stroke, and removed from the field. *One of the last rebel charges on this part of the field was led by Jefferson Davis in person.*" [NOTE.—Both of these statements are errors. General Smith in his account (*Century Magazine*, vol. 30, p. 130) denies that he was stricken, and neither John-

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ston, Smith, Hill, nor Longstreet, in their accounts published in same volume of the *Century Magazine,* mention Davis as taking an active part in the engagement.]

"Hearing vaguely of trouble on the left, McClellan, still at New Bridge, had ordered Sumner, who had Sedgwick's and Richardson's divisions, to cross to the relief of Couch, and Sedgwick, with the advance, reached the field on our right an hour and a half before sunset, just as the triumphant rebels had turned Couch's left, interposing between him and Heintzelman (who in coming by had swayed to the right), with intent to sever and defeat our two corps on the south of the Chickahominy.

"SEDGWICK IRRESISTIBLE.

"Sedgwick, advancing rapidly, interposed at the critical moment, and, forming in line of battle in the edge of the wood, with a large open field in his front, commenced a fire of canister from his 24 guns on the head of the enemy's advancing column, which staggered it, and then, moving forward his whole division in line of battle, he completely swept the field, recovering much of the ground that had been lost.

"At nightfall Richardson's division, having also crossed over, came up on the left of Sedgwick, connecting with Birney's brigade, of Heintzelman's corps, on his left; thus making all secure in that quarter.

"At 6 P.M. Abercrombie, farther to our right, still desperately fighting, had been compelled to give ground, and seemed about to be enveloped by an overwhelming force, when the long-expected succor arrived. Gorman's brigade, leading Sedgwick's division, deployed into line of battle along the crest of a hill in the rear of Fair Oaks,

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and advanced down a gentle slope to the field where Colonel Cochrane's Chasseurs and Neill's Twenty-third Pennsylvania were fighting against heavy odds.

" At this moment a furious enfilading fire of musketry was received on our right, indicating an effort to turn us on that flank and repeat the sharp lesson of Casey's disaster. General Sedgwick instantly directed General Burns to deploy the Sixty-ninth and Seventy-second Pennsylvania to the right, himself holding the Seventy-first and One Hundred and Sixth in support of Gorman.

" The rebels attacked with great fury, stampeding two or three battery teams, so that for a moment our lines seemed to waver; but Burns's calm, full-voiced order, 'Steady, men, steady!' evoked a thundering cheer, followed by volley after volley of musketry, under which the enemy advanced steadily, and were charging Kirby's battery, when he poured into their close ranks a murderous fire of canister, which sent them rapidly to the woods in the rear.

" REBEL EFFORT FRUITLESS.

" Meanwhile Dana's brigade had come into line on Gorman's left, and the rebels renewed as darkness fell their attempt to outflank our right, extending their left farther and farther, but in vain. Generals Sumner, Sedgwick, Dana (whose horse was killed under him), Burns, and Gorman each exerted himself to the utmost to animate and encourage their men.

" Dana's wing was gradually advanced as the rebels extended their left, and the battle swayed more and more to our right, until our line was nearly at right angles with that on which we had been fighting two hours before.

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"And thus the fight raged on until after 8 o'clock, when the rebels desisted and fell back, leaving us undisputed possession of the ground whereon the final struggle was made.

"Sumner's heavier artillery had been left in the swamps of the Chickahominy, as his infantry hurried forward to the battle. It was extricated during the night, brought forward, and properly posted by morning, when General McClellan also had arrived; but, alas, without the corps of Fitz-John Porter and Franklin, which, could they have come up on the New Bridge road during the night, might have converted Casey's demolition into a rebel overthrow. *It does not appear that even an attempt was made to bring them forward.*

"In the morning, June 1, McClellan awaited an attack, which, he says, was made at 6 A.M., on the left of Sumner's corps, by General Pickett, supported by General Roger A. Pryor's brigade of Huger's division, to which French's brigade on our side stood opposed. The fight between them was noisy, but not very bloody, due caution and distance being maintained on either side. [NOTE.—Those who think there was little fighting on Sunday, June 1st, will probably change their minds when they read the account of "The Second Day at Fair Oaks" which follows, and scan the list of casualties,—Richardson's division losing 838 killed and wounded,—and when they consider that Longstreet, Hill, and Huger, the right wing of the rebel army, were defeated and driven off the field.] Mahone's brigade was brought up to the aid of Pryor, and Howard's to that of French, and finally Meagher's Irish regiments went to the front, and a desultory conflict was maintained for some two or three hours, during which General Howard lost his arm and

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had two of his staff wounded. The rebels at last desisted, and returned unpursued. Their reports assert that they made no attack, but only repelled one.

"The rebels remained through the day in quiet possession of Couch's and Casey's camps, sending off muskets, tents, and camp equipages to Richmond; *themselves following after nightfall.* Johnston says that Smith did not renew his attack on our right, because of his discovery of strong intrenchments in that quarter, which he had not seen the night before. It is certain that he was not disturbed by any demonstration on our part, and retired wholly unmolested. Ten days later we had not recovered the ground held by Casey's advance on the morning of May 31." [This last statement is contradicted by the *italicized* lines just above, and by statements quoted at beginning of this chapter.]

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CHAPTER VII.

THE SECOND DAY AT FAIR OAKS.

HAVING gone so fully into the general movements and operations of the troops engaged in the first day's fighting, it seems not only proper but necessary to complete the story by giving, at least, an outline of the next day's engagement, which was almost wholly confined to an attack by Longstreet on Richardson's division of Sumner's corps, near Fair Oaks Station. The first day had been bloody enough, but it seems it had not been decisive enough to satisfy either side in the conflict. On the Union side a council of war was held in General Sumner's tent at 2 o'clock, Sunday morning, June 1st, and it was resolved to attack the enemy as soon as disposition for that purpose could be made. (See "The Peninsula," by General Webb, p. 114.)

On the Confederate side General Gustavus W. Smith, now in command, sent for General Longstreet during the night and ordered him to attack the next morning. General Smith says (see *Century Magazine* article): "I directed General Longstreet to send one brigade of Huger's division to support the troops on the Nine Mile road, and renew the fighting with the remainder of the right wing as early as possible after daylight, directing his efforts north instead of any further east, pivoting this movement on the position of Whiting near Fair Oaks Station. General Longstreet was assured that when a determined attack by the right wing was well developed it should be favored by a strong demonstration, and, if necessary, by a real attack by Whiting's command, and

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other troops to be brought up on the Nine Mile road. Longstreet objected to renewing the attack with the right wing of the army, and said it ought to be done by my division, which he thought had done little fighting on the 31st. After hearing all he chose to say on the subject, I gave the positive order, as above, and General Longstreet returned to the Williamsburg road. I then wrote to General Lee, who was in general charge in Richmond of all Confederate army operations, telling him what had been determined on, what orders had been given, and asking that such re-enforcements as were within reach should be sent. General Lee's reply is dated Richmond, 5 A.M. He says: 'Ripley will be ordered, and such forces from General Holmes as can be got up will be sent. Your movements are judicious, and determination to strike the enemy right.'"

The positions of the opposing forces at this time were about as follows: On the Union side Sedgwick's division and part of Couch's, and five batteries, were on the extreme right, facing nearly west. On the left of Sedgwick, at an angle parallel with the railroad, was Richardson's division, in three lines of a brigade front each, and four batteries. On the left Keyes's corps held the works south of the Williamsburg road protected by sixty pieces of artillery. Heintzelman's corps held the line between Keyes and Sumner, with artillery.

On the Confederate side the troops under Longstreet had all been brought to the front. His extreme right was on the Williamsburg road east of Seven Pines; his left near two wood roads near Fair Oaks Station, the troops on his right facing east, those on his left facing north; G. W. Smith's division, now under Whiting, a

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little west of Fair Oaks Station, near the ground on which it had fought the previous afternoon.

"About five o'clock on Sunday morning (June 1) in the gray of dawn, the Confederate skirmishers in front of Richardson opened fire." Smith says these were Hood's enterprising Texans, and that "They were immediately recalled, because it was intended that the attack should be made by the right wing under Longstreet."

George W. Mindil, then aide on the staff of General Phil. Kearney, gives a description of the engagement that followed. He says: "At half-past six o'clock a determined assault was made against General French's line (of Richardson's division), the enemy pushing forward along the two wood roads that crossed this line heavy columns of attack, supporting them on both flanks by battalions of infantry in deployed line. The firing commenced within half musket shot, and was maintained at closer quarters for nearly an hour and a half before the enemy's column wavered and broke.

"Hardly had fresh Federal regiments taken the place of those which had exhausted their ammunition in repulsing the Confederate attack at 8 A.M., when the enemy's column, strongly re-enforced, gave a general yell, and again dashed forward to the attack. This renewed fight was of the most desperate and sanguinary character, lasting more than an hour, when the enemy were again driven back, without gaining a single point of the Union line. . . . So fierce was the fighting in Richardson's front that he sustained a loss of nearly 800 men in a division much smaller in numbers than Sedgwick's, and his men were partly protected by the railroad embankment. . . . As Hooker neared the clearing on Hyer's farm, he

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ordered his four regiments to charge; this cleared the woods, and the enemy were entirely broken. . . . Hooker was now on the right flank and rear of the forces engaged with Richardson, and he was not slow to improve his opportunity."

Again Mindil says: "After Richardson's and Hooker's divisions and Birney's brigade had driven the Confederates well back from the railroad in front of the position held by Richardson during the night, Sickles's brigade united with these forces and a general advance was made. No serious opposition was encountered, and Casey's camp was reoccupied before two o'clock P.M., the ground being covered with the rebel dead and wounded as well as our own." [NOTE.—General D. H. Hill claims that they did not evacuate Casey's camp until two o'clock A.M., June 2d.]

When the rebels were thus defeated and driven back towards Richmond on June 1st, it created consternation in the Confederate capital and demoralization in the ranks of the southern army. The condition of the Confederates on that Sunday morning is clearly portrayed in the account given by Mr. William Henry Hurlbert, the translator of Prince de Joinville's work on the war, who was in Richmond during the battle. He says: "They were in a perfect chaos of brigades and regiments. The roads in Richmond were literally covered with stragglers, some throwing away their guns, some breaking them on the trees, all with the same story," etc.

General Barnard, who was McClellan's chief of artillery, says: "The repulse of the rebels at Fair Oaks should have been taken advantage of. It was one of those 'occasions' which, if not seized, do not repeat themselves. We now know the state of disorganization and

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dismay in which the rebel army retreated. We now know that it could have been followed into Richmond. Had it been so, there would have been no resistance to overcome to bring over our right wing."

Another historian (Wm. Cullen Bryant) says: "About noon" (June 1st) "McClellan came over. He was quite satisfied with what had been achieved, and had no special orders to give. In the judgment of all his corps commanders, if the pursuit had been pressed, Richmond would have fallen."

THE LOSSES.

On the Confederate side General Johnston reported the loss in General G. W. Smith's division at 1283, and in Longstreet's command (Longstreet's and Hill's divisions) at "about 3000, of which 2700 was in Hill's." (This loss was in the first day's fighting.) The Confederate loss second day must have been about 1200; among the killed were Brigadier-General Robert Hatton, of Tennessee, Colonel Moore, of Alabama, Colonel Jones, Twelfth Alabama, Colonel Lomax, Third Alabama, Colonel Giles, Fifth South Carolina, Colonel Lightfoot, Twenty-second North Carolina, and among the wounded was the Confederate commander-in-chief, General Jos. E. Johnston (severely, and carried from the field), also Generals Rhodes, Garland, and Wade Hampton, South Carolina, Colonel Goodwin, Ninth Virginia; while General Pettigrew, Colonel C. Davis, of South Carolina, and Colonel Long were taken prisoners, General Pettigrew being wounded.

On the Union side the losses, as summed up from the official reports, were: in the first day's battle: Casey's division 1429, Couch's division 1168, Kearney's division

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884, Sedgwick's 347, unattached 4,—total 3832. In the second day's fighting: Richardson's division 838, Birney's brigade of Kearney's division 207, Hooker's division 154,—total 1199.

Total for the two days 5031. On the Union side no general officers were either killed or captured. Brigadier-General O. O. Howard lost an arm in the second day's fight near Fair Oaks Station. The casualties among officers of Casey's division are given below. It may be incomplete, as it is found impossible to verify it by reference to all the regimental reports. In this division the officers of the artillery suffered severely, as will be seen, and some of the regiments had more casualties among officers than others which fought alongside of them in the same brigade.

CASEY'S DIVISION: ARTILLERY:

COLONEL G. D. BAILEY, chief of artillery, killed.

MAJOR VAN VAULKENBERG, First New York Artillery, killed.

ADJUTANT WM. RAMSEY, First New York Artillery, wounded.

CAPTAIN SPRATT, Battery B, First New York Artillery, wounded.

LIEUTENANT HOWELL, Battery H, First New York Artillery, wounded.

NAGLEE'S BRIGADE:

One Hundredth New York:

COLONEL J. M. BROWN, killed.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL STANTON, wounded.

MAJOR C. N. OTIS, wounded.

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Pennsylvania Volunteers

Captain D. D. Nash, wounded.
Captain Nicholson, wounded.
Lieutenant Kellogg, killed.
Lieutenant Brown, wounded.
Lieutenant Brunck, wounded.
Lieutenant Mayo, wounded.

One Hundred and Fourth Pennsylvania:

Colonel W. W. H. Davis, wounded.
Major Gries, mortally wounded.
Captain Orem, wounded.
Captain Burhans, wounded.
Lieutenant McDowell, killed.

Fifty-sixth New York:

Colonel C. H. Van Wyck, wounded slightly by a shell which doubled up his sword sheath and bruised his knee.

Fifty-second Pennsylvania:

Captain G. R. Lennard, wounded.
Captain G. P. Davis, wounded.
Captain J. Chamberlain, wounded.
Lieutenant Weidensaul, wounded.
Lieutenant Cuskaden, wounded.

Eleventh Maine:

Lieutenant Price, Company G, wounded.

The casualties in the Fifty-second Pennsylvania were 125, of which 26 were killed or died of wounds. The One Hundred and Fourth Pennsylvania reported 167 killed and wounded.

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CHAPTER VIII.

AT THE CHICKAHOMINY BRIDGES.

On the afternoon of June 4, 1862, Naglee's brigade left its camp near Seven Pines and marched down the Williamsburg road, in a pouring rain which continued all day, and went into bivouac in the vicinity of Bottoms Bridge and the York River Railroad bridge, on Wade's farm. Here shortly afterwards new camp equipage was supplied, also clothing; and on June 12th the paymaster made his first appearance since leaving Washington. He was a welcome visitor. This movement was to protect these crossings of the Chickahominy. The brigade was placed in the rifle-pits and redoubt already there, and set to work strengthening the defences of the crossings in anticipation of the withdrawal of the army from the north side of the river. Additional rifle-pits and earthworks were constructed, and Bottoms Bridge was rebuilt. One regiment, the One Hundred and Fourth Pennsylvania, was sent across to the east side to guard Dispatch Station and the railroad down as far as Tunstalls Station. The Fifty-second was employed in fatigue duty (constructing the works) and in picket duty in the swamp between the two bridges and northward. On the 27th of June, Fitz-John Porter, with the Fifth Corps and some re-enforcements from the south side, fought the battle of Gaines's Mill, and, although he held his position at dark, retired across the river during the night at the Grapevine and Sumner's bridges, some three to five miles northwest of Bottoms Bridge. These bridges were destroyed as soon as Porter was over. McClellan's army

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was now all on the south side. The enemy soon put in an appearance near Dispatch Station, compelling the One Hundred and Fourth Pennsylvania to "get back" over Bottoms Bridge. The army stores and supplies at Dispatch Station were hurried up to Savage's Station, and communication with McClellan's base of supplies at White House Landing, on the Pamunky, cut off. The "change of base" to the James River had been decided upon the night before. General Casey had been sent to White House to look after matters there, and General Peck placed in command of the division. The positions of the regiments of Naglee's brigade at this time were as follows: The Fifty-second Pennsylvania and Eleventh Maine lined the river from the railroad bridge to Bottoms Bridge,—the Fifty-sixth and One Hundredth New York in the rifle-pits and redoubt,—while the One Hundred and Fourth Pennsylvania was near the old tavern house as reserve. Naglee had also three batteries of artillery,—Morgan's, Brady's, and Miller's,—besides a squadron of cavalry. On Sunday, the 29th, notwithstanding the momentous movements going on in preparation for the "change of base," General Naglee assembled his troops on the banks of the Chickahominy and held a memorial service,—"for the purpose of uniting in the last sacred duty due by us to the memory of our brave comrades who sacrificed their lives at the battle of Seven Pines."

On this day the booming of cannon to the west gave information that "the battle was on once more." The enemy were now closing in on McClellan's now concentrated army, which was fighting on the defensive and contesting every step of his advance. Stonewall Jackson was rebuilding the Grapevine bridge destroyed by Porter,

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in order to follow over, and Lee, now convinced of McClellan's intention, was crowding him to the wall with part of his army and sending some of the flower of his forces to intercept the contemplated movement. Magruder came down the Williamsburg road and the railroad to capture all the stores accumulated at Savage's Station, but was met by Sumner—the old hero—at Allen's farm, and again in front of the station, where the Confederates were most signally defeated and driven back, the final engagement lasting till after dark, Sunday evening, June 29th. The troops and trains of McClellan's army were already moving across the White Oak Swamp towards the James River. Keyes's Fourth Corps, *with the exception of Naglee's brigade still holding the bridges,* had already crossed. Porter followed Sunday afternoon, Heintzelman in the evening, and the remainder of the army followed during the night, so that by Monday morning, June 30th, all were safely over. Colonel Davis, in his account, says: "Meantime Naglee stood on the defensive and interposed between a victorious enemy and the retiring trains and troops." And again: "It was some time after dark, but not until the last wagon and the last regiment had passed, that the pickets were called in and the brigade put in march for the James River. It was now the rear guard of the Army of the Potomac.

"The road was crowded with wagons, and the march necessarily slow. The brigade crossed the White Oak Swamp some time after midnight and bivouacked on the rising ground a few hundred yards in front of and commanding the crossing." . . . Keyes, who was the first to cross the swamp, was relieved, early in the afternoon of the 29th, by Slocum, of Franklin's corps,

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and with his baggage and artillery marched for Turkey Bend, near Malvern Hill, where he arrived on the morning of the 30th. Naglee's brigade, however, was still retained with the rear guard. General McClellan says (see article "The Peninsula Campaign," *Century Magazine*): "General Franklin, with Smith's division of his own corps, Richardson's of the Second, and Naglee's brigade, were charged with the defence of the White Oak Swamp crossing. Slocum held the ground thence to the Charles City road; Kearney from that road to the Long Bridge road; McCall on his left; Hooker thence to the Quaker road; Sedgwick at Nelson's farm in rear of McCall and Kearney. The Fifth Corps was at Malvern Hill, the Fourth at Turkey Bridge."

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CHAPTER IX.

WHITE OAK SWAMP CROSSING.

"THE fighting on this day (June 30)," continues McClellan, "was very severe and extended along the whole line. It first broke out between twelve and one, on General Franklin's command, in the shape of a fierce artillery fire which was kept up through the day, and inflicted serious losses. The enemy's infantry made several attempts to cross near the old bridge and below, but was in every case thrown back. Franklin held his position until after dark, and during the night fell back to Malvern."

General McClellan fails to state that the enemy's cavalry did cross, and another fact, probably unknown to him when he wrote, that General Stonewall Jackson and his able lieutenant, General D. H. Hill, both crossed over with their cavalry to "get the lay of the land," which they succeeded in doing, but did not remain long enough to cultivate any of it, as will be shown by the following account of the affair given by General Hill himself. He says (*Century Magazine,* vol. 30): "A high bluff was on our side of the little stream called White Oak, and a large uncultivated field on the other side. In the field could be seen a battery of artillery supported by a brigade of infantry,—artillerists and infantry lying down apparently asleep. Under cover of Munford's regiment of cavalry, thirty-one pieces of artillery were placed upon the bluff, and were ordered to open fire as soon as the cavalry mask was removed. The battery fired its loaded guns in reply, and then galloped off, followed by its infantry supports, and the long lines of infantry further back in the field.

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Munford crossed his regiment over the ford, *and Jackson and myself went with him* to see what had become of the enemy. We soon found out. The battery had taken up a position behind a point of woods, where it was perfectly sheltered from our guns, but could play upon the broken bridge and ford, and upon every part of the uncultivated field. It opened with grape and canister upon us, *and we retired rapidly.* Fast riding in the wrong direction is not military, but it is sometimes healthy." He adds: "Our cavalry returned by a lower ford, and pronounced it perfectly practicable for infantry. *But Jackson did not advance.* Why was this? It was a critical day for both commanders, but especially for McClellan. With consummate skill he had crossed his vast train of five thousand wagons and his immense parks of artillery safely over White Oak Swamp, but *he was more exposed now* than at any time in his flank march. Three columns of attack were converging upon him, and a strong corps was pressing upon his rear. Escape seemed impossible for him, but he *did* escape, at the same time inflicting heavy damage upon his pursuers."

It has been a subject of much comment and surprise that General Jackson, having with him a large force,—his own and D. H. Hill's commands,—with forty or fifty pieces of artillery and several regiments of cavalry, should halt and hesitate at White Oak Swamp crossing, when Lee expected him to strike a heavy blow at this point on McClellan's retiring army. Major Dabney, in his life of Jackson, thus comments on the inaction, at this time, of that officer: "On this occasion it would appear, if the vast interests dependent upon General Jackson's

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co-operation with the proposed attack upon the centre were considered, that he came short of the efficiency in action for which he was everywhere else noted."

General Jackson in his report intimates that his whole command, consisting of three divisions and D. H. Hill's division of five brigades, were all at White Oak bridge on the 30th of June. He says: "It was soon seen that the enemy occupied such a position beyond a thick intervening wood on the right of the road as enabled him to command the crossing."

General Lee says: "Jackson having been unable to force the passage of White Oak Swamp, Longstreet and A. P. Hill were without the expected support."

Having given, in the foregoing accounts, extracts from reports of some of the commanders on both sides, and other sources, a general idea of the most important movements of the army, especially those with which Naglee's brigade (and consequently the Fifty-second Pennsylvania as a part thereof) was connected, let us recite more in detail the movements of the brigade as told by General Naglee himself, in his report, also by extracts from Colonel Davis's History of the One Hundred and Fourth Pennsylvania and from the diary of Colonel Hoyt, of the Fifty-second Pennsylvania.

Colonel Davis says of this White Oak Swamp affair: "As soon as the trains and artillery were over, details of men were sent out to destroy the bridge. When morning dawned a large force was found to be in the immediate vicinity, and an immense number of wagons and several pontoon trains encumbered the fields and roads. The pickets were skirmishing in the swamp across the creek that runs through it. A great effort was made

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to get the wagons out of the way, and as rapidly as possible train after train was pushed into the road and started off for James River. At 10 o'clock the brigade was got under arms and attached to Smith's division. It was placed in position by General Naglee, about a half-mile from the crossing, and was the last of several lines. *A portion of the Fifty-second Pennsylvania was deployed into the swamp.* . . . Everything being in readiness for action, the men were allowed to stack arms and withdraw to the shade of the neighboring timber. Here they kindled fires and cooked dinner. The scene resembled a great picnic. The enemy pushed after us immediately from the Chickahominy, and were close in our rear. Our engineers had hardly destroyed the swamp bridge and retired, before his skirmishers came up to reconnoitre. For several hours the swamp only divided the opposing forces. The action began about noon. Without a note of warning the enemy suddenly run his artillery forward from behind the opposite hills and opened several batteries on our army while the men were lounging on the grass eating their dinner. The shock was so sudden that everybody seemed stunned, and for a few moments there was a scene of great confusion. Our guns had been placed in battery early in the day. The gunners stood ready, and soon they thundered at the enemy in reply. The distance was hardly a mile and they had our exact range. Their shells burst constantly over and among our troops. The air seemed filled with their projectiles. The official reports of the action state that the guns on both sides did not number less than a hundred. . . . Dead and wounded were carried to the rear every few moments; the former were buried near-

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by, while the latter were taken to a neighboring house which had been converted into a hospital. The enemy made repeated efforts to cross the swamp while this cannonading was going on, but in each case was prevented. The suddenness of the attack created considerable confusion among the trains, and there was danger of a general stampede. An Irish camp-woman belonging to a New York regiment made herself quite conspicuous during the action. She remained close to the side of her husband, and refused to retire to a place of safety. She was full of pluck. Occasionally she would notice some fellow sneaking to the rear, when she would run after him, seize him by the nape of the neck, and place him in the ranks again, calling him a 'dirty, cowardly spalpeen,' and other choice epithets. The flying shells had no terrors for her. During the hottest of the cannonade, this courageous woman walked fearlessly about among the troops, encouraging them to stand up to their work. Her only weapon, offensive or defensive, was a large umbrella she carried under her arm. In one instance she shamed a commissioned officer into returning to his duty. She belonged to the Irish brigade (Meagher's), and her stout person, full, red face, and broad language betrayed her undoubted origin.

"About the middle of the afternoon heavy firing was heard on the left, where the troops of Sumner and McCall were fighting the enemy at Glendale. A brigade was sent off to re-enforce those troops. Naglee became so much interested in the progress of events in that quarter towards evening, that he rode in that direction to endeavor to obtain information. In a short time he returned at a gallop, shouting as he came, '*All's right;*

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we've repulsed them.' The cannonade ceased soon after dark, with the exception of two of our guns which continued to fire at intervals of ten or fifteen minutes until after midnight. Franklin gradually and silently withdrew his troops in the early part of the evening, leaving only Naglee's brigade and the two field-pieces to watch the crossing of the swamp. Again his little command became the rear guard and interposed between our retiring columns and the pursuing enemy. He (Naglee) was ordered to follow at 10 o'clock. At that hour he took up the line of march, with his whole brigade, *as he supposed,* but he took with him only part of it, viz., the Eleventh Maine, Fifty-second Pennsylvania, and a portion of the One Hundredth New York, leaving the Fifty-sixth New York, remainder of the One Hundredth New York, and the One Hundred and Fourth Pennsylvania on the field. He gave the command at the head of the column in a low tone of voice, and the order was not repeated throughout the line. Some who saw him move off were not aware that it was a general movement, but supposed him to be taking part of the brigade into the swamp to put it on picket. His assistant adjutant-general (Captain Johnston), who did not notice the movement, was left behind. . . . Colonel Van Wyck was now the senior officer present, and should have assumed command, but declined to do so. Captain Johnston, the assistant adjutant-general, was then appealed to to conduct the remainder of the brigade off the field and follow the march of the army, but he declined to move without an order from the general, who was not present to give it. . . . Those who were with the rear guard at White Oak Swamp crossing will long remember it. The

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situation was extremely critical for that portion of Naglee's brigade left behind. There was not a sentinel between the two armies to announce the approach of the enemy. Our two guns threw an occasional shell to give notice that we still occupied the ground. He was already busy at work rebuilding the bridge to cross over. The distant sound of the drum of his infantry and the rattle of his gun-carriages could be heard as the enemy came up on the opposite side of the swamp. He appeared to be massing his forces for a desperate assault at daylight, under the supposition that our army would again dispute his advance at that point. . . . It was now 2 o'clock on the morning of the 1st of July. [NOTE.—The day of the battle of Malvern Hill.] Colonel Van Wyck finally assumed command and the march was commenced."

Having no guide that knew the roads, they turned to the right at the first cross-roads and were marching towards Glendale when they met the rear guard from that battle-field coming in. The column was then countermarched and followed this other rear guard down the Charles City road,—thus becoming the rear guard of the rear guard,—the last, except the stragglers, to leave the field.

"Several of the officers and men were really too sick to march, and all their physical strength was taxed to keep up with the command. But the law of necessity compelled them to it, for to fall behind was to ensure almost certain capture. Consequently there was no straggling among Naglee's men. The command reached the field of Malvern early in the forenoon, where they stacked arms and lay down to rest, as they had marched fifteen miles since leaving White Oak Swamp. The

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enemy was not far behind, for within an hour the fire of his advance could be heard as he drove in our pickets."

Colonel Henry M. Hoyt, of the Fifty-second Pennsylvania, gives a vivid description of this White Oak Swamp action in his "journal," which was included in the address made by his son Henry M. Hoyt (lately deceased) to the "Survivors' Association" at Tunkhannock a few years ago. "At twelve o'clock precisely," he says, "a moment long to be remembered, the very gates of hell are opened on us. The plans of the rebels now come to a head, and their long morning of quiet is ended. Twenty-five guns open at once upon us, sweeping the field with shot, shell, railroad iron, and every conceivable implement. In forty seconds our batteries are blown to pieces, the horses are tearing through the field, loose leaves are whirling all about, and regiments break into ruin. Thank God, Naglee's brigade stands firm and withstands the panic. Regiments and brigades are arrested by it, and a few moments save the Grand Army. What a moment! So it lasts all afternoon. Balls fall all around us, ricochetting over us. We actually dodge them as we would at play. Richardson, Franklin, Smith, Naglee, Meagher, all are here and in the thick of it. In an hour the rebels cease somewhat. We wheel down four guns of Hazzard's battery, and the fearful work again begins. For two hours this wonderful duel goes on. The Fifty-second is exactly behind their own battery and catch all that is meant for them. Then we silence the enemy. In the meantime efforts are made by them to crush our infantry, and our lines are moved to and fro in haste. Away two miles to our left they are making another effort to finish the army; that, too, is gallantly repulsed.

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Our pontoon train has now been burning since noon, and to-night it is lurid. Our guns still bellow across the swamp. Now come our preparations to retire to James River. How we marched the batteries and cavalry and infantry down past the blazing train; how we countermarched in the shade; how orders were issued in bated breath; how we waited for the wearied veterans of McCall to get in from the left; how we finally moved, and our drag, drag, drag without water all the long night for fourteen miles, and how only after broad daylight did we reach the plain on the river,—all this is burned into us. Our thoughts were,—is the army safe? Can it be saved with the slaughter of the rear guard? We brought up the rear on the inner road; on this plain we found the great *impedimenta belli,* our baggage train, miles and miles long. How was it ever saved,—and suppose it had rained before it reached White Oak Swamp?"

General Naglee in his report, and Colonel Davis in his account, assume that as "rear guard" Naglee's brigade was the last command to leave the field and go through the swamp. By accident or oversight a battery of artillery of Richardson's division had been left behind, which came through early in the morning just before the bridge was destroyed. General Franklin relates the incident as follows: "After the fight at Savage's Station was over, Hazzard's battery of Richardson's division was unhitched, its captain not supposing there was to be any further movement that night, and the men and horses went to sleep, as usual when there was opportunity, which was not often in those days. The division moved off, and by accident no notice of the movement was sent to Captain Hazzard. On the next morning he heard

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reveille sounded by drums and trumpets from positions that he knew our troops did not hold the evening before. Everything in his vicinity was quiet. He took in the situation at once. He had been left behind, and the enemy might be upon him at any moment. He had the battery quietly hitched up, sent the caissons off in advance, and bringing up the rear with two guns ready to open on a pursuing force, started off at a walk. When he was clear of the field he ordered the battery to trot; and without harm arrived at the White Oak bridge at that pace just as General Richardson was destroying it. He crossed in safety. The pluck and coolness shown in this exploit of Captain Hazzard were admirable. He was killed the next day while doing excellent work with his battery."

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CHAPTER X.

NAGLEE'S ACCOUNT OF THE "CHANGE OF BASE."

HAVING given the accounts as recited by Colonel Davis and Colonel Hoyt, it seems proper to include a statement of "rear guard" duty as recited by General Naglee himself, and, taking the three accounts together, we have a pretty clear idea of the part taken by the Fifty-second Pennsylvania in McClellan's masterly "change of base" to the James River.

"On the 27th," says General Naglee in his report, "orders were received from General McClellan by General Keyes, directing that the railroad and Bottoms Bridges over the Chickahominy should be held at all hazards, and if pressed the bridges should be destroyed. This important service was entrusted to my brigade. Upon the first intimation of the approach of the enemy in this direction, I had lined the Chickahominy between the bridges, and a mile above and below them, with the sharp-shooters of the Fifty-second Pennsylvania and Eleventh Maine, and had placed the especial charge of the railroad bridge with Colonel Plaisted and the remainder of his Eleventh Maine Regiment. The remainder of the Fifty-second Pennsylvania, Lieutenant-Colonel Hoyt, the Fifty-sixth New York, Colonel Van Wyck, and One Hundredth New York, Lieutenant-Colonel Stanton, were distributed in the redoubts and rifle-pits, and on picket duty. . . . During the 26th the only evidence of the approach of the enemy was the constant roar of the artillery borne upon the breeze from the desperate conflict at Mechanicsville; on the 27th small

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reconnoitring parties approached the Chickahominy, but they soon learned to respect the presence of the Fifty-second Pennsylvania and Eleventh Maine, that were concealed in that swamp, *waist deep in water.* . . .

"On the 28th, the day after the battle of Gaines's Mills, there were indications of activity in our immediate neighborhood. From early morning, cavalry watched our industrious efforts to complete our earthworks. Infantry pressed into the woods and skirmished with our picket line, but too close an approach to my sharpshooters, concealed in the swamp, soon led to great caution. About noon a large force reported as two brigades moved down to the railroad. A battery of artillery, with cavalry, supported by two regiments of infantry, crossed the railroad, and under cover of the wood, took a position upon the high ground facing the Chickahominy and about one thousand yards from the bridges. Making every preparation, I awaited their attack and ordered Miller's battery to respond slowly but skilfully until he learned the range. I directed Morgan and Brady to test the range in the same manner, and with about an hour's practice we were fully prepared. Half an hour afterwards I observed changes of position, as if in preparation for an attack, and ordered the three batteries to increase their fire, and to concentrate it upon the troops that were moving. This had the desired effect, and they were compelled to withdraw into the woods. I then concentrated the fire upon the battery, which, by 4 o'clock, was so effectually silenced that it responded but seldom during the remainder of the afternoon.

"On the 29th large bodies of the enemy were constantly hovering around in force, but he did not renew

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the attack, being fully occupied in the terrific struggle that continued through this day at Savage Station. At 7 P.M. the destruction of the railroad was made complete by running into the gap the locomotive and long train of cars filled with immense quantities of ammunition, which exploded with such terrific power that it shook the earth, and the white smoke ascended in a column so grand, so magnificent, that all stood spellbound, and impressed to that extent that it cannot be forgotten. At 10 P.M., the army and its trains having passed by the road less than two miles in rear of these bridges, the necessity of holding this position no longer existed, and I received instructions from General McClellan to follow with the rear guard and cross the White Oak Swamp bridge. It was nearly daylight on the morning of the 30th of June when the brigade bivouacked on the rising ground near to and commanding the White Oak Swamp bridge.

"At 10 A.M. Naglee's brigade was ordered by General McClellan to report immediately for duty to Brigadier-General W. F. Smith, and by 11 o'clock it was in line of battle, perpendicular to and the right resting on the main road leading from the White Oak Swamp bridge, with the left on the swamp, about three-fourths of a mile from the bridge, a portion of the Fifty-second being deployed in the swamp extending from the brigade to the bridge. All the space between the swamp and the line occupied by my brigade was covered with troops, infantry and artillery, belonging to the divisions of Smith and Richardson, under command of General Franklin, who was ordered to hold the position and prevent the passage of the bridge, that the army might continue the retreat from the peninsula. . . . Frequent efforts were made by

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the enemy to cross the bridge and swamp, but he was as frequently repulsed. . . . At 10 o'clock P.M. I was ordered to follow General Smith's division and made immediate preparations to retreat as soon as the division should file off. The brigade arrived on the following morning at Haxall's, on the James River,* at 6 o'clock A.M., on the 1st of July, after a march of 17 miles. . . . *Thus for seven days were the men of my brigade constantly on duty. On the 26th, 27th, 28th, and 29th of June the safety of the army depended upon our holding the railroad and Bottoms bridges, and on the 30th on holding the bridge at White Oak Swamp. Many, day and night for four days, stood to their middle in the water of the Chickahominy Swamp, and, all impressed with the responsible duty required of them, served their country in this hour of trial, enduring the most excessive labor, fatigue, and exhaustion, with extraordinary endurance and cheerfulness; and well may they and their friends, in all the future, refer to these gallant deeds and trials, with the conscious pride that they are deserving the thanks and remembrance of their country.*"

* General Naglee does not mention the fact that part of his brigade was left at White Oak Swamp bridge until 2 o'clock the next morning,—an incident related in Colonel Davis's account, which has already been given.

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CHAPTER XI.

MALVERN HILL.

ONLY a portion of Keyes's corps—Couch's division—was actually engaged in the battle of Malvern Hill. Naglee's brigade, which had been on duty as rear guard on the Chickahominy and at White Oak crossing, formed part of the reserve during the 1st of July fighting. The numerous batteries of artillery posted on the sloping hillside encircling the centre of our position did most of the sad havoc wrought among the ranks of the enemy, which again and again during the day, and until late in the evening, charged up the slopes in vain attempts to capture them. All these efforts of the enemy were repulsed with terrible slaughter,—shot and shell, and grape and canister, decimating his ranks,—until the repeated failures convinced him of the hopelessness of the struggle; which was not given up, however, until darkness fell upon the fateful field. The shattered hosts of the Confederates were greatly demoralized after the close of the engagement. The condition of things on their side is set forth by Trimble's (Confederate) account embodied in Lee's report. He says: "The next morning by dawn I went off to ask for orders, when I found the whole (Confederate) army in the utmost disorder. Thousands of straggling men were asking every passer-by for their regiments; ambulances, wagons, and artillery were obstructing every road, and altogether, in a drenching rain, presenting a scene of the most woeful and heart-rending confusion."

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Notwithstanding these conditions on the enemy's side, the order was given by McClellan to retreat to the river at Harrison's Landing, and when in the gray dawn the Confederates looked up to Malvern Hill, they saw no trace of the grim batteries and serried lines against which they had dashed themselves in pieces. "In the darkness and storm," says one writer (William Cullen Bryant's History of the United States), "through mud and mire, McClellan had fled from the field of a great victory, as though it had been one of a crushing defeat." General Hooker says of this flight: "We were ordered to retreat, and it was like the retreat of a routed army. We retreated like a parcel of sheep. Every one was on the road at the same time, and a few shots from the rebels would have panic-stricken the whole command." Keyes was again placed in command of the rear guard, and received from McClellan instructions as follows: "Bring along all the wagons you can; but they are to be sacrificed, of course, rather than imperil your safety. Celerity of movement is the *sole security of this position.*" The two brigades detailed by Keyes for this duty were Naglee's and Wessells's. After marching about three miles below Haxall's, these brigades were formed in line of battle, supported by artillery, where they remained until the disordered army had poured past them in a living stream towards the river.

The last of the Seven Days' Battles had been fought and won. The victorious army had ignominiously fled from Malvern Hill, leaving a defeated and disorganized mass of the enemy in possession of an impregnable position, vacated unnecessarily by a weak-kneed, if not a weak-hearted, commander, who was ever ready to over-

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estimate the numbers and condition of his opponents' forces and underestimate his own. The Army of the Potomac was safely encamped at Harrison's Landing under protection of the gunboats, and there it was destined for the next month and a half to remain. Its commander here had time for reflection, and upon July 7th he wrote a long letter to President Lincoln, not explaining, as he might have been expected to do, the failure of his campaign, but, instead, giving the President his views at length of how to run the government, laying down a "policy" which he condescendingly urges upon the chief executive of the nation in the following words: "A system of policy thus constitutional and conservative, and pervaded by the influences of Christianity and freedom, would receive the support of almost all truly loyal men, would deeply impress the rebel masses and all foreign nations, and it might be humbly hoped that it would commend itself to the favor of the Almighty."

The long-suffering patient Lincoln never noticed this insolent letter,—not even enough to answer it. But he went down to Harrison's Landing to see the army and, among other things, to find out how many there were left of it, McClellan having reported "only 50,000 with their colors." He had the division commanders make up returns of the "present for duty," and, footing it up, found the total to be 86,500. A few days later McClellan made a report showing 88,665 present for duty, with 34,472 absent with authority, making a total of 123,137. It was the contradiction of the general's oft-repeated statements as to the numbers of his command, and of his constant complaints of disparity in forces compared with that of the enemy. General Halleck, who had lately been

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made commander-in-chief, also came down from Washington to take a look at the Army of the Potomac on the James. He found the "boys" busy patching up their well-worn uniforms, playing cards when off duty, bathing in the river, basking in the sun when not too hot, and sleeping in the shade whenever they had an opportunity. There was much sickness among the troops, large numbers of the "absent" being either in hospitals or on sick leave. It was a time for rest, recuperation, reflection, and recrimination. There was much of the latter which was not confined to the men in the ranks or the line officers, but even division and corps commanders had their "views," to which they sometimes gave pretty free expression. There were many of them feeling sore on account of the failure of plans, many disappointed in their ambitions for higher commands, many jealous of those who did receive promotion. Altogether the army at this time was "in a bad way." The boys knew, or felt, that something was wrong, but not being permitted to know all the inside history of current events, they simply hoped for the best, and were willing yet to *do their best* to save the country. Their loyal hearts were yet strong in the faith that the cause for which they had sacrificed so much, and for which they were willing to sacrifice still more, would finally be gained. They still sang, "Then conquer we must, when our cause it is just, and this be our motto, 'In God is our trust.'" Then they sat down and had another game, and went on guard whistling, "'Way Down South in Dixie." Thus passed away the long, hot, and melancholy days of July, 1862.

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CHAPTER XII.

LEE'S DESIGNS ON WASHINGTON.

BUT the enemy was not idling away all his time. General Lee laid plans for an advance on Washington as soon as he became satisfied that the army under McClellan did not intend to move again on Richmond. The Confederate General Longstreet, in his account of "Our March against Pope," says: "At that time General Lee was feeling very certain that Richmond was in no immediate danger from an advance by McClellan's forces. He, therefore, began at once preparations for a vigorous campaign against Pope." As early as July 19th, Stonewall Jackson's corps was at Gordonsville in the advance, and Stuart's cavalry hovering around towards Fredericksburg.

The Administration became very anxious over the situation, and before the end of the month efforts were made to have McClellan retire from the James River and bring his army back in front of Washington, to act in conjunction with Pope. The united efforts of the President and General Halleck, favored by the opinions of a number of McClellan's corps commanders, failed to move him. He continued to ask for re-enforcements, and to ignore the desires of the President and General Halleck, until forbearance ceased to be a virtue. On July 30th he was ordered to send away his sick, to which he paid no attention. On that day he said, in one of his dispatches to Washington, "Should it be determined to withdraw it [his army] I shall look upon our cause as lost, and the demoralization of the army as certain."

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The order to send away his sick was not promptly obeyed because General McClellan insisted upon knowing the *intentions* of the Government in regard to his army; and, after being informed that it was to be withdrawn from the James, several days more were wasted in wearisome interchange of dispatches between himself and Halleck, McClellan protesting with the greatest energy and feeling against this movement, and Halleck replying with perfect logic and temper in defence of it. Weary at last of arguments, Halleck became more and more peremptory in his orders; and, this failing to infuse any activity into the movements of McClellan, he had recourse to sharp dispatches of censure, which provoked only excuses and recriminations. In some of his replies to Halleck's urgent dispatches, enjoining the greatest haste and representing the grave aspect of affairs in northern Virginia, McClellan replied in terms that indicated as little respect for Halleck as he had shown for the President and the Secretary of War. On the 6th of August, in answer to an order insisting on the immediate dispatch of a battery of artillery to Burnside, he calmly replies, "I will obey the order as soon as circumstances permit. My artillery is none too numerous now." On August 12th, little or no progress having yet been made, he says: "There shall be no unnecessary delay, but I cannot manufacture vessels. It is not possible for anyone to place this army where you wish it, ready to move, in less than a month. If Washington is in danger now, this army could scarcely arrive in time to save it. It is in much better position to do so from here than from Aquia." At the same time the quartermaster-general reported that "nearly every available steam vessel in the

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country was then under the control of General McClellan."

The order for the army to move was issued on August 11th, but countermanded until the 14th. The corps of Porter and Heintzelman marched on the 14th and Keyes on the 15th. The wagons were sent off the afternoon before. Just before leaving Harrison's Landing an order was received to dispense with regimental bands, and those of our brigade were here mustered out of service,—the date of muster out of the Fifty-second band being August 16th. Some dummy sentinels were dressed up and placed at points around the intrenched camp to give the impression of occupancy to the inquisitive videttes of the enemy. Naglee's brigade took up its line of march very early on the morning of the 15th, and bivouacked the first night near Charles City C. H. in a corn-field. The ears were fit for roasting, and the crop was pretty well taken care of before the march was resumed. The Chickahominy was crossed, on a pontoon bridge twenty-two hundred feet long at Barrett's ferry, about noon of the 16th, and on the 17th the brigade lay within four miles of Williamsburg; the next night six miles east of that place, where it lay until the 19th, meantime being mustered for inspection, under orders from the War Department. On the 20th the march was resumed, passing through Yorktown about noon, and camping three miles below the town, at Wormley's Creek. The army debarked at three different places,—Yorktown, Newport News, and Fort Monroe. By the 23d all had been shipped on transports except the Second Corps and Peck's (formerly Casey's) division of Keyes's corps. Sumner's (Second) corps followed in a few days, leaving Peck's

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division on the peninsula. It was said that a raid by the enemy on our outposts at Williamsburg caused the detention of the division. Two brigades were sent to Suffolk, Va., and Naglee's old brigade, now under command of General Emory, a cavalry officer, remained at Yorktown. Colonel Davis with the One Hundred and Fourth Pennsylvania and the Ninety-eighth New York, soon after replaced by the One Hundredth New York, were sent across the York River to occupy the works at Gloucester Point, while the other regiments occupied the intrenchments environing Yorktown, mounting more than one hundred heavy guns. Here, in addition to infantry duty, the men were instructed as heavy artillerists. In the siege of Charleston, in which the Fifty-second Pennsylvania was afterwards engaged, this training was of great value. The head-quarters of General Keyes was established at Yorktown for a short time only, when the old Fourth Corps, Army of the Potomac, was discontinued.* Couch's division had gone back with McClellan and Peck had established his head-quarters at Suffolk, Va., leaving our brigade as part of the forces under General John A. Dix, commander at Fortress Monroe.

* There was a Fourth Army Corps afterwards in the West, which took part in the battle of Franklin, Tenn.

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CHAPTER XIII.

DUTY AT YORKTOWN.

At Yorktown there still remained outlines of some of the earthworks erected by Cornwallis when he was "bottled up" there by Washington, and forced to surrender with his British army on October 19, 1781, after a siege lasting nearly two months,—the closing scene of the Revolution. Here drilling, guard duty, and training on the heavy artillery guns (so lavishly and uselessly provided and placed there to satisfy the pick-and-shovel proclivities of McClellan) occupied the time and attention of the soldiers for several months. Fine fresh oysters and fish were obtainable from fishermen's boats that came to the landing, and it was no impossible undertaking to bring through the guard lines, from "somewhere," an occasional canteen of whiskey,—for medicinal purposes.

On the 28th of September, General Naglee returned and resumed command of the brigade. His return was heartily welcomed by the boys, but his incessant activity soon caused complaint among the officers and men, now somewhat impressed with the idea of "taking things easy" until such time as hard work was needed. He discovered near Gloucester Point, on the opposite side of the river from Yorktown, a wide level plain on which a brigade could be drilled and manœuvred very easily. So on Sundays he would take the Yorktown regiments across to Gloucester, combine them with Colonel Davis's two regiments there, and drill them for hours in the hot sun, putting them through all the evolutions he could think of,—and he could think of a lot. Colonel Davis,

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who considered himself the commander of the post at Gloucester, did not like this encroachment upon his domain, and in his book says: " There was no necessity for such military display in the absence of active operations." But there were active operations and " something doing" always when Naglee was in the saddle. In the latter part of November a raid was made up into Mathews County, Va., the force being a detail of about three hundred men of the Fifty-second Pennsylvania and Eleventh Maine under the command of Major John B. Conyngham. They went up the east river at night on a tug, landing about two miles from the Mathews Court House. Forty sailors with a boat howitzer, under Master Blake of the navy, accompanied the expedition. They marched ten or a dozen miles, destroying thirty or forty salt kettles and about three thousand bushels of salt.

In the latter part of November General John A. Dix came up from Fort Monroe and reviewed the troops on the Gloucester plain. He was a fine-looking old gentleman. He did not give instructions that " The first man who hauls down the American flag, shoot him on the spot! "

Early in December General Naglee, conceiving the idea that his brigade drills, regimental drills, guard duty, and three hours a day heavy artillery training did not give the soldiers all the exercise they could stand, evolved a plan to put more activity into their daily walks of life, and at the same time stir up the inhabitants of Gloucester and adjoining counties by paying them a week-end visit. To that end he marshalled a brigade of four regiments,—the Fifty-second Pennsylvania being one,—Mink's battery of artillery, and two squadrons of cavalry, which formidable

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force, at 6 o'clock A.M., December 11th, debouched upon the plains of Gloucester County and went marching along until along in the afternoon it went into bivouac near Gloucester C. H. Here Naglee joined his command, which had been augmented—perhaps re-enforced would be a better military term to use—by 90 men of the Sixth New York Cavalry and one company of the "Lost Babies," sent around on a tug by way of Mathews C. H. and overland to join the main army. When a junction had been effected and the forces concentrated, they were immediately dispersed by detachments, horse, foot, and dragoons being sent out in all directions to beat up the brush, drive away the rebel cavalry, intercept contraband trade, capture or destroy material and supplies intended for the rebel army, and to "raise cain" generally,—which they generally did. One detachment went to Buena Vista (not in Mexico), where they drove away some rebel rangers, burning their barracks and destroying their accumulation of supplies and forage. The Fourteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry squadron was sent into Middlesex County, where it destroyed a large tannery, two thousand hides, and brought away several wagon-loads of leather. Many of Stonewall Jackson's overmarched johnnies afterward went barefoot on account of this raid. The return to Yorktown on the 22d was like to the return of a Roman general after a victorious campaign against the Goths and Huns. The plunder in the shape of horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, corn, etc., came in "on the hoof," in carts and wagons, and on the backs of foragers. Twenty prisoners were also brought in, but, to the credit of those engaged, it can be said they were not tied to the cart-wheels of the victors. This was the parting shot at the

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Old Dominion, for shortly thereafter orders were issued for the preparation of ten days' cooked rations, and for an expedition by vessel down the Atlantic coast, under sealed orders, not to be opened until twenty miles south of Cape Henry.

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CHAPTER XIV.

A DIARY OF THE TRIP TO THE SOUTH.

THESE preparations marked the beginning of two and a half years' service of the Fifty-second Pennsylvania in North Carolina and South Carolina. The story of leaving Yorktown, and of the trip south, is told in the following extracts from the diary of one of the Fifty-second boys, which recalls the memory of some of the experiences and dangers encountered in this "going down to the sea in ships," and is introduced here to give an idea of the daily life of a soldier on a military transport in those (stomach-) stirring times.

YORKTOWN, VA., *Sunday, Dec. 28, 1862.*—We waited, with considerable impatience, all day for transportation, as we had packed everything up and were living on our three days' cooked rations provided for our journey, and this we didn't relish very well (that is, the idea, not the rations), not knowing how we would fare on the transports. Some of our boys, wishing to take a little nip of New Year's while it was yet to be had, slung canteens and sallied out quietly to find it.

Monday, Dec. 29th.—The old steamboat "Georgia" came up to-day, and we marched on board, bid an affectionate adieu to Yorktown, and started down the river. On the way down met a tug-boat coming up with Major Conyngham on board. The tug pulled up alongside and the major came on deck with us. Next we met the mail-boat "Thomas Morgan," which also came alongside, to let on board some of our officers who had been down to Fort Monroe, with their wives and friends who were returning to their homes after a visit in our camp. On arriving off the Fort the colonel went on shore and pro-

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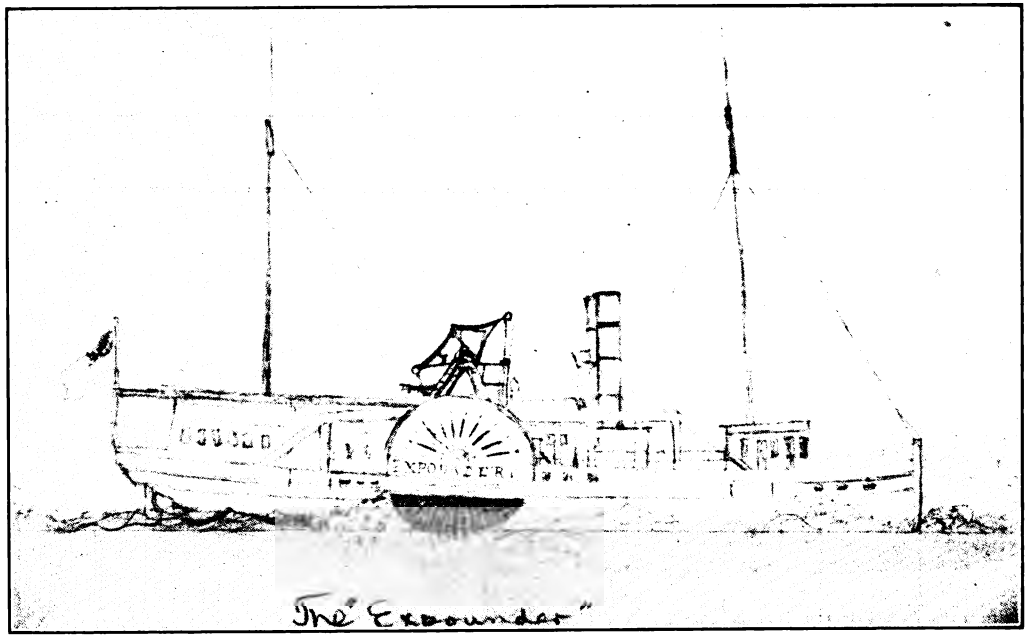

THE TRANSPORT "EXPOUNDER."

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tested against going to sea in such an old unseaworthy boat. The captain of the "Georgia," it is said, also refused to run her out. They telegraphed to Baltimore for another boat.

Tuesday, Dec. 30th.—At night it came and we were soon on board. She is named the "Expounder," formerly the "Daniel Webster," but refitted and renamed. This boat was built at Portland, Me., in 1848, and had run between that port and Bangor. She is between seven and eight hundred tons burden, has two engines, two stacks, two masts,—a side-wheeler.

Wednesday, Dec. 31st.—Having everything on board, we pulled out to sea, but found it very rough. A strong northeast gale was blowing, and the captain, fearing trouble, concluded to turn back and find safety in Hampton Roads. The boat being loaded quite heavily on the top deck with horses, mules, forage, and provisions, it was considered top-heavy and a dangerous undertaking to turn against the wind where the waves should take her on the broadside. It was, however, safely accomplished by running out three or four miles, the only accident being the loss of a mule which was thrown overboard from the top deck by a sudden lurch of the boat in making the turn. He was just ass enough to swim away from shore, and was soon lost to view among the huge billows of the Atlantic. In the evening we were again safely anchored in the Roads. Some of our boys were already heartily sick of voyaging and would willingly have taken the trip south cross lots and afoot, on empty stomachs, the contents having been dumped overboard. For myself, can say I didn't have the least trouble from sea sickness.

Thursday, Jan. 1, 1863.—Woke to the light of a New Year's morning, and of course wished ourselves many "Happy New Year" greetings as we came crawling up out of the hold. The captain received orders to go on, which he determined to do if it took every plank out of the old boat. So out we steamed, passed the gunboat

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"Naugatuck," the Ripraps, then the light-ship, Cape Henry, and we were out on the bounding deep. It was a good thing we had no turkey dinner, for very few would have more than the satisfaction of putting it down before "casting it upon the waters" as food for the fishes. Our New Year's was not a lively one; we walked the deck,—some sang, but most of the boys had long faces. In the evening the wind rose and ditto the waves, so that the boat rolled, pitched, and tumbled. The mules and horses on deck just over our heads stumbled and jumped from side to side, which with the constant creaking of timbers and the pitching of the boat made sleep almost impossible. I made up my mind all was right, so rolled in and went to sleep. So passed the New Year's day of 1863; who knows what may transpire ere we see another?

Friday, Jan. 2d.—This morning the sun rose gloriously over the waters; the cold clouds were scattered right and left, and his bright rays shot out on the waves, which glimmering with the ruddy glow looked like waves of gold. Our boat was lighted on by his genial rays, and as they struck the masts and spars and deck, and pierced into the gloomy hold through the hatches, the boys came crawling out like foxes from their holes, all making for the sunny side of the boat, crouching behind bales of hay, or beside the pilot-house and stacks, to avoid the cold wind which blew strong from the north. It was nearly noon when we steamed into Beaufort Harbor, N. C., passing Fort Macon on our left, a low grass-covered circular work bristling with guns and almost surrounded by water. Beaufort on the north looked very pleasant, backed by a long line of green pines. A short time after passing the fort a young fair-haired and beardless naval officer came alongside in a boat and was received on deck by Colonel Dodge. He gave out the news that the "Monitor"—the cheese-box on a raft that licked the "Merrimac"—sunk Wednesday night off Cape Hatteras in the storm we escaped.

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We passed a couple of gunboats, a revenue cutter, one of the new monitors which came through in the storm all right, and brought up alongside the wharf at Moorehead City. We landed, formed in line, then marched about three miles out to Carolina City,—a place of a few scattering houses,—where we are still in camp this 7th day of January. Day before yesterday a native came here to get some of our men to guard his property, complaining that our pickets near his place have too familiar ways of appropriating from his premises anything they desired without asking permission or even thanking him. He rode a tough-looking little sorrel animal, and while talking twisted his mustache and switched his riding whip in true southern style. The colonel gave him a detail of a corporal and three men. Of course Keator and Cosier—the inseparable—were two of the party, being always alive to such chances of ruminating. Having heard that the guards were to take no rations, they smelt warm meals at the gentleman's own table, and therefore were not backward in coming forward in the inglorious cause. It seems from Free's story, who was here this morning on the sorrel, that they smelt all right, having roasted duck, hot biscuit, etc., and a general good time.

Thursday, Jan. 8th.—Keator was in this morning for coffee and sugar, which goes to show that there are some things lacking at their table.

Monday, Jan. 19th.—Received orders to pack up and go on board the boat, which we obeyed without reluctance, as we were fully satisfied with our visit to Carolina City. At dusk we were all safely on board the "Expounder" again, bag and baggage, in company with three companies of the Eighty-first New York.

Monday, Jan. 26th.—When we came on board it was with the expectation of nearly all that we would leave immediately, but after lying in the harbor for a whole week we have come to the conclusion that large bodies move slowly.

Thursday, Jan. 29th.—The fleet is under orders and

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we are to follow the flag-ship. In getting into line the steamer "New England" ran across in our wake so near as to smash the pilot-boat attached to our stern by a tow line. This made it necessary for us to run back and let off the pilot, which we did, and then regained our position next the flag-ship, which we retained during the rest of the day and night.

Friday, Jan. 30th.—Everything went well to-day, making over 12 knots an hour. The "New England" (a side-wheeler somewhat larger than ours) and two propellers are the only ones now in sight except the "Cahawba."

Saturday, Jan. 31st.—This morning while lying to, waiting for daylight to run into Port Royal, we heard some firing in the distance, which we now learn was at Charleston, where some rebel rams attempted to break up the blockade. It is rumored that two of our blockading squadron were captured, and that the "Keystone State" of our fleet, was hit through the boiler, scalding a number of men by steam. It is also reported that our blockading fleet has captured an Anglo-reb. ship with a valuable cargo of iron plating and engines for the manufacture of more rebel rams.

Sunday, Feb. 1st.—The transport with "*Les Enfans Perdus,*" or, as we call them, the "Lost Babies," came into port this morning.

Thursday, Feb. 5th.—Run back to Hilton Head to-day, having run out yesterday to avoid danger from the storm and gale. It is still raining hard. The U. S. mail steamer "Arago," from New York, came in to-day.

Sunday, Feb. 8th.—To-day the transports are unloading at the landing on St. Helena Island. We will probably get off to-morrow. General Naglee, it is reported, says he thinks Charleston will be attacked within two weeks. Yesterday we had the pleasure of seeing the turret iron-clad "Weehawken" come in, making three of the monitor class now here. The "New Ironsides" is also lying here in the harbor with steam up, and a

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powerful looking craft she is. Ship of the line "Vermont" and the steam frigate "Wabash" are also here, with other vessels and craft too numerous to mention.

Tuesday, Feb. 10th.—To-day we landed and went into camp on St. Helena Island. The portion of the island where we are has been well cultivated. Here is where they raised the famous long-fibre "sea-island" cotton. Sweet potatoes were also a great crop here. Some of our boys sallied out to look up our confines, and found an alligator about seven feet long in a marsh at the far end of the island, which they shot and hauled into camp. They also found some oranges, but they were sour.

Saturday, April 4th.—Received orders to break camp and pack up. In the evening we were all on board a sailing vessel,—the bark "Milton." So we are now to sail the briny, and become sailors before the mast, or behind it,—perhaps get into Davy Jones's locker.

Sunday, April 5th.—Were taken in tow by propeller "Key West," and in company with other transports left Port Royal harbor and turned south. Just at night we ran into the mouth of Edisto River. As we cut loose from the propeller, our bark had a collision with a schooner which carried off part of our jib-boom.

Monday, April 6th.—Everything quiet, except rumor, which says General Hunter has made a demand for the surrender of the city of Charleston.

Tuesday, April 7th.—This morning we had another collision, this time with the ship "J. Morton." When the tide turned, both vessels swung in toward each other, our bowsprit getting foul of the "Morton's" stay-chains, which were chopped off to free us. While this was being done, a lot of our boys boarded the "Morton" through the main chains to get hot coffee, which was a lucky thing, as there were no facilities for making coffee on the "Milton." A prize schooner was brought in to-day. Some of our officers were on shore to-day, and while there heard distant firing of cannon to the north.

Wednesday, April 8th.—It is now reported that our

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iron-clad fleet has been engaged with the rebel forts in Charleston harbor and four of them been disabled.

Friday, April 10th.—Report now says Beaufort is being pressed by the rebs and we are ordered back in haste to repel them. After being towed out to the open, we struck a fine breeze, and, cutting loose from the "Key West," we sailed right away from her.

Saturday, April 11th.—We lay outside Port Royal entrance all night in a storm. At daylight the "Key West" came along and towed us into the harbor. We were afterwards taken in tow by the screw steamer "Geo. C. Collins," and are now on our way to Beaufort, S. C.

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CHAPTER XV.

CONCENTRATING IN NORTH CAROLINA.

THE foregoing extract from the diary of one of the Fifty-second boys gives an idea of the conditions and environments of a soldier at sea in those days, and will recall some of the experiences of that expedition to those survivors who took part therein.

On reaching North Carolina the troops from Virginia became subject to the orders of General J. G. Foster, commanding the Department of North Carolina, the troops of that department constituting the Eighteenth Army Corps. Here new dispositions of regiments and brigades were made. Brigadier-General Naglee became a division commander. His Second Division was composed of two brigades,—the First Brigade under command of Brigadier-General Charles Heckman, the Second Brigade under our old commander, Colonel W. W. H. Davis. The First Brigade was composed of the Eighty-first New York, Ninety-eighth New York, Ninth New Jersey, and Twenty-third Massachusetts. Davis's brigade was the Fifty-second Pennsylvania, One Hundred and Fourth Pennsylvania, Eleventh Maine, One Hundredth New York and the Independent Battalion New York Volunteers (*Enfans Perdus*). The Fifty-sixth New York, which had formed part of our brigade on the peninsula, was now assigned to another brigade under Colonel J. B. Howell, of the Eighty-fifth Pennsylvania. General Naglee's division head-quarters were at Newberne, where, for a short time during the absence of General Foster, he was temporarily in command of the

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department. While here, on January 8, 1863, he issued his famous order authorizing the regiments formerly under his command on the peninsula of Virginia to inscribe on their banners the names of the engagements in which they had taken part up to that time. A copy of that order is given here as follows:

"HEAD-QUARTERS, NAGLEE'S DIVISION,
Newberne, N. C., Jan. 8, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS
No. 3.

The several regiments of the late 1st Brigade, commanded by General Naglee, will inscribe upon their banners the following names, indicating important events in the History of the War, in which they acted a conspicuous part, namely:

Lee's Mills, April , 1862.—104th and 52d Penna. Vols., 11th Maine, 56th and 100th N. Y. Vols.

Williamsburg, May 5th, 1862.—104th and 52d Penna. Vols., 11th Maine, 56th and 100th N. Y. Vols.

Chickahominy, May 19th, 1862.—104th and 52d Penna. Vols., 11th Maine, 56th N. Y. Vols.

Reconnoissance to Seven Pines, May 24th, 25th and 26th, 1862.—104th and 52d Penna. Vols., 11th Maine, 56th, 100th and 98th N. Y. Vols.

"Seven Pines" or Fair Oaks, May 31st, 1862.—104th and 52d Penna. Vols., 11th Maine, 56th and 100th N. Y. S. Vols.

Rail Road and Bottoms Bridges, June 27th and 28th, 1862.—104th and 52d Penna. Vols., 11th Maine, 56th and 100th N. Y. S. Vols.

White Oak Swamp Bridge, June 30th, 1862.—104th and 52d Penna. Vols., 11th Maine, 56th and 100th N. Y. S. Vols.

Carter's Hill, July 2d, 1862.—104th and 52d Penna. Vols., 11th Maine, 56th and 100th N. Y. S. Vols.

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Mathews County, Nov. 22d, 1862.—11th Maine, 52d Penna. Vols., Ind. Batt. N. Y. Vols.

Gloucester, Virginia, Dec. 14th, 1862.—52d Penna., 11th Maine, 56th and 100th N. Y. S. Vols.

Yorktown, August 17th to Dec. 31st, 1862.—104th and 52d Penna. Vols., 11th Maine, 56th, 81st, 98th, 100th N. Y. and Ind. Batt. N. Y. Vols.

The General lately commanding the Brigade most happily takes this occasion to congratulate the officers and soldiers with whom he has been so intimately associated.

Whilst memory lasts, it will continually recur to the scenes of deprivation and danger and blood and battle through which you have passed, and you will remember your experience and discontent, and then your discipline and friendly happy affiliation.

All will remember with regret the deadly effects of the swamps before Yorktown.

You were the first in the advance upon Williamsburgh, and when ordered by General McClellan to support Gen. Hancock, the enemy gave up the contest.

On the 19th of May, at Bottoms Bridge, you waded waist deep in the swamps of the Chickahominy, you drove away the enemy and were the first to cross that stream.

On the 23d, 170 of your number made a reconnoissance from Bottoms Bridge to the James River, near Drury's Bluff, and returned bringing valuable information.

On the 24th, 25th and 26th, after other troops had failed, you made the gallant dashing reconnoissance of the Seven Pines, driving the superior force of Gen. Stuart from Bottoms Bridge to within four and a half miles of Richmond, the position nearest that city ever occupied by our troops.

On the 31st of May, at "Fair Oaks," or "Seven Pines," occupying the above advanced position, your brigade made the most desperate, bloody, obstinate fight of the war, and while we mourn the loss of one-half of our comrades in arms, you have the consolation of knowing that by their

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heroic sacrifice and your stubborn resistance, you saved the Army of the Potomac from great disaster.

On the 27th, 28th and 29th of June, the Rebel General Jackson hurled his immense force suddenly upon our right and passed that flank of the army, and all turned with extreme solicitude towards the rear at Bottoms Bridge, which, if crossed, would result in irretrievable ruin; and it should be a source of great pride and satisfaction in the future to remember that all this intense anxiety was dispelled, and all breathed with relief and felt secure, when it rapidly ran through the Army that "*Naglee's Brigade* had destroyed the bridges and stood night and day, for three days, in the middle of the Chickahominy successfully and continually resisting its passage."

Again, on the following day, you held a post of the greatest importance and danger; at the White Oak Swamp the most determined efforts of the enemy to cross the bridge in pursuit of our army were thwarted by our artillery, and you stood for ten hours supporting it, quiet spectators of the most terrific cannonade, while other regiments were only kept in place by being ordered back when they approached your line. Retreating all night, you stood ready in position on the following day, expecting to be ordered to take part in the battle at Malvern Hill.

Retreating again all night, at Carter's Hill on the 2d of July, you stood by the artillery and wagon train, and when all expected it would be destroyed, you brought it safely to Harrison's Landing.

During December you destroyed a dozen large salt works in Mathews County, Virginia, and drove the Rangers from that and Gloucester, Middlesex, and King and Queen Counties, captured large herds intended for the rebel army, and destroyed all their barracks, stables and stores.

At Yorktown, from August to the end of December, you have restored the works at that place and Gloucester

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Point, and they are by your labor rendered strong and defensible.

Thus is yours the honor of having been the first to pass and the last to leave the Chickahominy, and while you led the advance from this memorable place to near Richmond, you were the last in the retreating column, when after seven days' constant fighting it reached a place of security and rest at Harrison's Landing.

Your descendants for generations will boast of the gallant conduct of the regiments to which you belong, and when all are laid in the dust, history will still proclaim the glorious deeds performed by you.

Go on! "The Truth is mighty and will prevail." Pretenders, for a time, may rob you of your just deserts, but as you have experienced, their evil report will certainly be exposed; for your many friends at home, ever watchful of and identified with your reputation, will see that justice shall be done.

A new page in your history is about to be written, let it be still more brilliant than that already known. Your past good conduct has won the warmest esteem and confidence of your late Brigade Commander; he has no apprehensions for the future.

By command of Brig.-Gen. HENRY M. NAGLEE,
Commanding Division.

GEO. H. JOHNSON,
Captain and A. A. G.

The sojourn in North Carolina was less than a month in duration, and was only a concentration of troops preparatory to operations farther south against Charleston and other points along the coast. General Ferry, with a brigade from Suffolk, Va., and General Wessells, with his brigade, now formed part of the forces under Foster, so that, when the order to embark again was given, five

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brigades were included in the command, with a regiment of artillery. The embarkation began on January 19th, but it was not until January 29th that the expedition got under way. While in the harbor of Beaufort, N. C., awaiting the signal to put to sea, General Naglee issued an order for the formation of a battalion of sharpshooters, and Lieutenant-Colonel H. M. Hoyt, of the Fifty-second Pennsylvania, was placed in command of it. Each regiment in our brigade furnished a detail of officers and men for this duty, about three hundred all told.

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CHAPTER XVI.

SAILING OF THE FLEET.

On the 29th of January the signal was given for sailing, and the fleet, following the lead of the flag-ship "Cahawba," on which General Naglee made his headquarters, put out to sea. It was 5 P.M. when the fleet had cleared the harbor and turned southward. The Fifty-second was again on the "Expounder," the same vessel on which it came down from Fort Monroe. The expedition passed Charleston on the night of the 30th, and on the 31st reached Port Royal, S. C. The harbor here was used as the naval station for the South Atlantic blockading squadron at this time and until the close of the war.

General Foster was detained in North Carolina and was not with the expedition, General Naglee being in command of the Eighteenth Corps troops. He reported to Major-General David Hunter, then in command of the Department of the South. Hunter thereupon assumed command of all the troops and issued an order incorporating them into the Tenth Army Corps, directing all supplies, equipment, etc., to be turned over to his quartermaster-general, and rearranging things to suit himself. However, it did not suit everybody, General Naglee especially, and he put up a vigorous kick. He quickly advised General Foster of the situation, and that officer took up the matter with the War Department at Washington, the result being that the orders of Hunter were revoked, leaving our troops in the Eighteenth Corps. This was only a temporary victory for General Naglee.

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The truce was short lived, culminating in General Naglee being ordered to New York, from which place he was to report to the adjutant-general of the army at Washington. He left the Department of the South on March 11th, taking with him the esteem and best wishes of all the officers and men who had served under him. He was a most energetic, brave, and gallant officer, and his departure was sincerely regretted. Brigadier-General Ferry, next in rank, was put in command of the Eighteenth Corps troops. Our (Davis's) brigade had been camping on St. Helena Island, just north of Port Royal harbor, since the 11th of February. While here the paymaster made a visit and disbursed four months' pay,—November, December, January, and February. There was not a place on the island where the boys could spend any money, so there was "nothing doing" in the way of celebrating the happy event. On March 23d the One Hundredth New York was sent to Coles Island, where it was in Colonel Howells's brigade for a time. There were rumors now rife of an early attack upon Charleston, and orders were soon received for the troops to prepare for embarkation. The forces at Hilton Head and on the adjacent islands consisted of three divisions of infantry, a brigade of artillery, a battalion of engineers, and a light battery. The Fifty-second Pennsylvania was assigned to the bark "Milton," the One Hundred and Fourth Pennsylvania and Eleventh Maine to the steamer "Cahawba," and the Independent Battalion (*Enfans Perdus*) to the propeller "G. C. Collins." We were in General Heckman's division, his flag-ship being the propeller "United States." The troops, altogether numbering about 16,000, were embarked on the 3d and 4th of April, the destination

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being in the North Edisto, about twenty miles south of Charleston. Here the fleet of transports cast anchor to await the result of the iron-clads' attack on Fort Sumter and other defences of Charleston harbor. One brigade, however, under Colonel Howells, consisting of the One Hundredth New York, Eighty-fifth Pennsylvania, Thirty-ninth Illinois, and Sixty-second Ohio, was landed on the south end of Folly Island, at the mouth of the Stono River. Here in the broad entrance to the Stono, the iron-clad armada had assembled for the purpose of "sailing into" Charleston harbor and laying waste all its famous and frowning fortifications. When this little "stunt" had been satisfactorily accomplished, we were to land and surround all that was left of the doomed city, turning the same over to Uncle Sam for such punishment as was thought proper for the "hot-bed of secession." Well, on April 6th the invincible iron-clads crossed Charleston bar, and cast anchor in the outer harbor. Admiral Du Pont was in command on his flag-ship the "New Ironsides," at that time considered the most powerful battle-ship in the world. He had with him seven monitors and the double-turret monitor "Keokuk." On the 7th this formidable fleet "went in" to do up Fort Sumter and any other little fort that might be standing around in our way. The monitors approached within six or seven hundred yards of Sumter, the "Ironsides" within one thousand yards, and for about two long hours they made it quite interesting for the rebellious people in those forts. Then they withdrew, threw up the sponge, and called the fight off. The "Keokuk" had been struck below the belt and sunk soon after withdrawing. Two other monitors were practically disabled for actual busi-

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ness. All had dents in their iron plating, and some had holes through their smoke-stacks, but no serious mishap to them that would necessitate withdrawal. There being no prospect of a renewal of the attack by the fleet, and therefore no call for the landing of troops, our transports pulled up anchor and sailed back again. On the 11th of April our brigade was sent to Beaufort, S. C. Here the Eleventh Maine was detached and sent to Fernandina, Florida. The New York Independent Battalion were sent back to St. Helena Island, leaving the Fifty-second Pennsylvania and the One Hundred and Fourth Pennsylvania almost alone in their glory.

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GENERAL QUINCY A. GILLMORE
Commander Department of the South.

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CHAPTER XVII.

OPERATIONS AT BEAUFORT.

COLONEL DAVIS was in command of the post of Beaufort, at which post there were two colored regiments recruited in the department from contrabands, one by Colonel Montgomery, the other by Colonel Thos. W. Higginson, a New Englander afterwards widely known as an author and educator. There were also two short-term Pennsylvania militia regiments, the One Hundred and Seventy-fourth and One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania, whose time expired while there. A regiment of colored troops raised in Massachusetts (the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts), commanded by Colonel Shaw (afterwards killed in the assault upon Fort Wagner, Morris Island), was added to Montgomery's command, making up a colored brigade. These colored troops were kept busy going out in different directions on so-called "expeditions," which amounted to little more than predatory raids on the plantations along the coast. Otherwise things were rather quiet for some time in the Department of the South. But busier times were not far off. On the 12th of June, Brigadier-General Quincy A. Gillmore made his appearance and assumed command of the Department, relieving General Hunter, and also relieving the minds of the officers and men serving under him. His advent put new life into the troops, for he immediately started in to "do things." Howells's brigade was still in possession of Folly Island, and had thrown up some earthworks there. The force there was augmented by detachments of New York engineers, and by the First United States, Third Rhode Island, and Third

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New York Artillery. On the 15th of June work was begun on the north end of Folly Island, where Gillmore planted batteries to aid in getting possession of Morris Island, with the ultimate object of reducing Fort Sumter. On July 4th the troops at Beaufort had a Fourth of July celebration on the public square. The square was shaded by great live-oak trees, making an ideal place for the exercises, games, and amusements that were indulged in. It was a sane celebration, as there were no fireworks. A salute was fired at one of the redoubts near the river. The colored troops had their exercises at the south end of the square, where Colonel Higginson delivered a patriotic address. Our officers and theirs did not fraternize to any extent, and the men did not mix at all. The day's festivities closed without any casualties.

On July 6th the paymaster made his début among the boys, distributing four months' pay. It would have been appreciated more had it been made a few days earlier. An order had been issued on the 5th for the Fifty-second and One Hundred and Fourth Regiments to embark for Folly Island, but it was held up to accommodate the paymaster.

However, the boys, having the money in their clothes, embarked on the afternoon of the 6th in the best of spirits. The Fifty-second was on the transport "Boston," which landed the regiment on Folly Island after dark. The One Hundred and Fourth was on the "Delaware." Both vessels got away before daylight, so the enemy had no knowledge of their arrival or departure. The idea was to screen the movements of the troops as much as possible from the enemy. General Gillmore was now about ready to cross Light-house Inlet from the

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north end of Folly Island and get a footing on the south-eastern end of Morris Island. In order to draw off a part of the enemy from his point of attack, he planned a feigned attack by way of James Island and Secessionville. Brigadier-General A. H. Terry was entrusted with carrying out this movement up the Stono River, and the troops assigned him for the purpose were Stephenson's brigade from Edisto,—consisting of the Tenth Connecticut, Ninety-seventh Pennsylvania, Twenty-fourth Massachusetts, and the Fourth New Hampshire,—Davis's brigade, consisting of the Fifty-second Pennsylvania, One Hundred and Fourth Pennsylvania, Fifty-sixth New York, and two colored regiments, the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts and the Second South Carolina under Colonel Montgomery. On the afternoon of July 9th this force embarked on transports which steamed up the Stono River, convoyed by the monitor "Nantucket," the gunboats "Pawnee" and "Commodore McDonough," and a mortar schooner. About three miles up the river, at Stevens Landing, the Fifty-second Pennsylvania and the One Hundred and Fourth Pennsylvania disembarked in the mud, and marched up the causeway to a bridge, where a rebel picket post fired and fled. The two regiments here bivouacked for the night, the other troops remaining on their transports. In the morning the Fifty-second and One Hundred and Fourth made a reconnoissance towards Secessionville, driving away some cavalry pickets, but were recalled by General Terry. Meantime the other troops had landed and gone into camp. Our brigade camped in the edge of the woods near the roadway, the others in the open land on the left, the picket line being established nearly a mile in our front. During the morn-

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ing the distant booming of Gillmore's guns could be heard across the intervening islands and swamps, giving us information that he was on schedule time with his train of operations. Our camp for several days was undisturbed, except by the incessant and venomous attacks of the mosquitoes that swarmed in the swamps and woods around us. On July 14th our force was augmented by the arrival of Rockwell's Connecticut battery. This addition of light artillery came just in time, as it was called into action in our front on the second morning after its arrival. On that morning—July 16th—the rebels came down from Charleston and Secessionville with the evident intention of " doing up " the Yanks for daring to invade the sacred soil of James Island. Our feigned attack had finally succeeded in calling off a considerable force from Gillmore's front, for they came for us with a brigade of Stonewall Jackson's old corps, several regiments of Georgia and North Carolina troops, two batteries of 12-pounders, and some cavalry. They fiercely assaulted the line held by our pickets, driving in the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts and Tenth Connecticut, with considerable loss to the former. Having thus cleared the way, they came on the field in force. One of their batteries, placed near the Grimball house in front of our extreme left, opened fire on the gun-boat " Pawnee," lying at anchor a short distance below that place in the Stono. The gun-boat was headed upstream and not in position to bring her guns to bear on the battery. The " Pawnee " pulled up anchor, and, in swinging around to bring her broadside in play, ran aground. The rebels improved this opportunity, for before the turn of the tide enabled her to get off and drop downstream in position

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to reply, they had hit her about fifty times, without, however, doing serious damage to the boat, and only killing one and wounding three of her crew. When she brought her guns to bear, the rebs' battery was soon silenced, being forced to retire out of range, with its infantry supports. Failing to turn our left by destroying or driving away the "Pawnee," the enemy made an attack on our right. Bringing out a battery on the causeway on the left flank of their infantry formation, they opened with shot and shell on our lines, now formed ready for the expected charge of the enemy and lying down to await their coming. They sent a great many of their shells into the woods where our brigade encamped but which was now vacated, and many more over the heads of the troops. Rockwell's Connecticut battery was soon in position in front of the woods on our right and playing on the rebel battery with good effect. Two guns were dismounted and several of their gunners and horses were killed. Having put the battery in bad shape, Captain Rockwell began playing on the enemy's infantry lines, with serious results to them. They were massed for a charge on our lines, and they suffered much more severely than we at that time supposed. It was afterwards learned from rebel sources that the loss in killed and wounded among the North Carolina troops alone was over a hundred. While this combat of artillery was going on, one of our transports,—the "John Adams,"—with a 30-pound Parrott rifle pivoted on her bow, came up the creek, or bayou, on our right, to a position opposite, and from which it could see the left flank of the enemy. It had on board supplies for our troops, and, most fortunately, supplies of ammunition for its gun. On board also were Lieutenant

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C. P. Ross, quartermaster of the Fifty-second Pennsylvania, and Lieutenant McCoy, of the One Hundred and Fourth Pennsylvania. They took in the situation and at once concluded to take a hand in the fight. The Parrott gun was loaded and fired about a dozen times, and, if it did nothing more, it certainly gave the enemy the impression that both our flanks were protected by gunboats, for they soon afterwards retired from the field without attempting to charge our lines. This quartermaster's gunboat fight was one of the " features " of the engagement, as it was as unexpected by General Terry as it was by the enemy. Our loss was almost entirely confined to the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts, which regiment was fiercely attacked on the picket line, losing about fifty killed and wounded. One of the Connecticut battery was killed, and a mounted orderly of Colonel Davis was wounded and his horse killed. The object of our James Island campaign having been fully accomplished by diverting the attention of the enemy while Gillmore made a descent upon Morris Island, General Terry received orders to return to Folly Island. This was safely accomplished the next night. The Fifty-second Pennsylvania was sent out on the picket line for the night, while the other troops packed up their traps ready to leave under cover of darkness. The embarkation was made after dark and during a heavy thunder-storm. Colonel Davis, of the One Hundred and Fourth Pennsylvania, in command of our brigade, describes his experiences of that night as follows: " The night was one of the darkest I ever saw and the rain fell in unceasing torrents. Everything combined to render it a period of gloomy uncertainty. My brigade was required to furnish a regiment for picket that night,

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and the Fifty-second Pennsylvania was detailed for this unpleasant duty. It fell to my lot to be field-officer of the day. Nearly all the baggage had been hauled down to the wharf by one o'clock A.M. and several of the regiments put *en route* across the marshes. At this hour I was ordered to ride to the front and draw in the pickets. They were in close proximity to the enemy. I was guided by the vivid flashes of lightning which accompanied the loud thunder and pouring rain as I floundered into ditches and rode through briars and thorns. Several times I stopped, completely lost, and had to wait for a new lightning flash to direct me on my course. After considerable difficulty, I found the line and ordered it withdrawn. Lieutenant-Colonel Hoyt and Major Conyngham were both on duty with the regiment, whom I found watching with their men in the bush, wet to the skin. They will call to mind how, when they came to look for their picket posts, some of them could not be found, and the men did not know the regiment had been withdrawn until daylight informed them that they were alone. They reached the landing in time to embark with the rear guard." (The Ninety-seventh Pennsylvania was rear guard at the landing.)

The Fifty-second Pennsylvania were finally on board, and at daylight of the 17th the James Island Invading Expedition was safely on its way back to Folly Island. Colonel Davis, with the One Hundred and Fourth Pennsylvania, Fifty-sixth New York, and several other regiments, left James Island by a causeway which had been found to connect, by crossing several bridges, with Coles Island, a march of about four miles. The bridges were destroyed in their rear as they went.

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CHAPTER XVIII.

AT THE NORTH END OF FOLLY ISLAND.

On the next day—July 18th—the brigade marched up Folly Island to the north end near Light-house Inlet. At evening the baggage-wagons had come up from Pawnee Landing, and camps were settled for the night. On the other side of the inlet—over on Morris Island—things were not so quiet or restful. A second assault on Fort Wagner had been planned by General Gillmore to be made this evening of the 18th. The first attempt to carry the fort by storm was made on July 11th, while we were on James Island. General Strong led that assault with his brigade,—the Seventh Connecticut, Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania, and Ninth Maine. It resulted in failure, and with a loss of about 280 killed and wounded. Siege operations had been commenced and the first parallel completed on the 17th, when it was decided, before going on with the siege, to try another assault,—that for this evening of the 18th. This second assault resulted also in failure, and a much more disastrous one, the losses being 118 officers and 1357 men. Colonel Shaw with his Fifty-fourth Massachusetts (colored) regiment led the column of attack. He was killed, and, as the rebels reported, "buried in the ditch with his niggers." General Strong, who led the first attack, was also in the second, and mortally wounded, dying on the 30th in New York. General Truman Seymour was wounded and one of his aides killed. Colonel Chatfield, of the Sixth Connecticut, was wounded, and died a few weeks later in Connecticut. Colonel Putnam, of the Third New Hamp-

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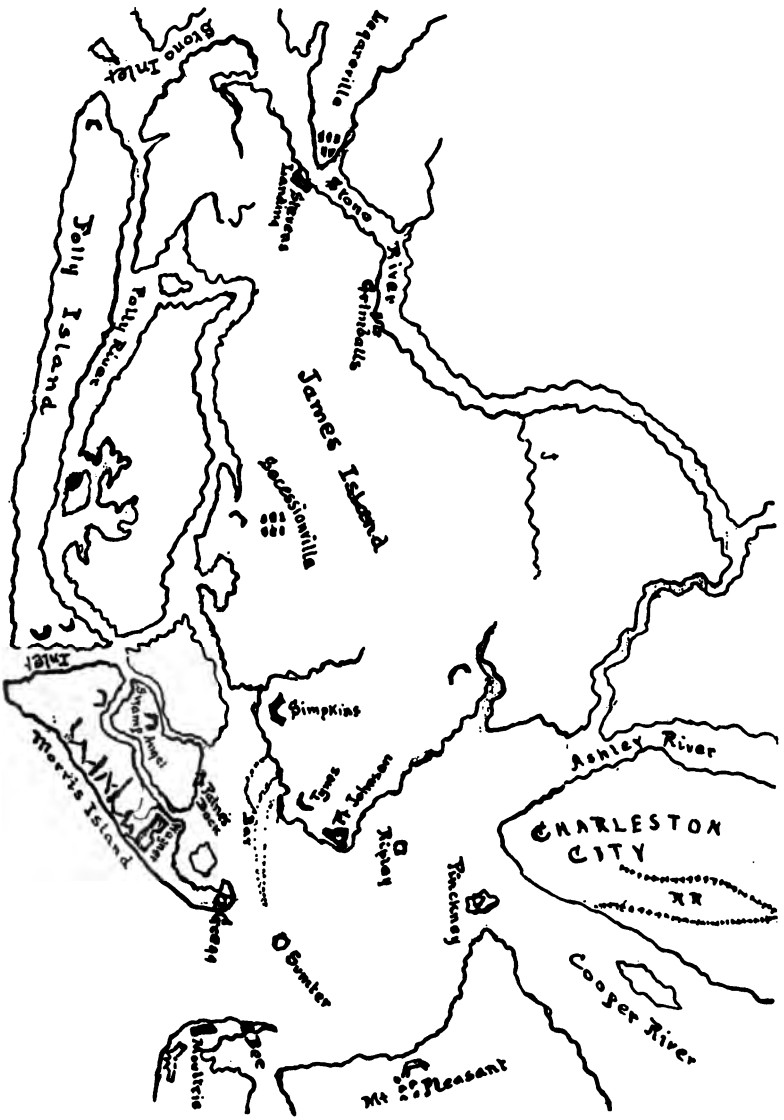

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shire, was killed on the parapet of the fort, where he was holding on with a few of his command in the hope of getting re-enforcements that would yet be victorious.

The second attempt to get possession of Fort Wagner by assault having failed, the siege operations, begun on the 13th, were now continued.

The Fifty-second and the other regiments of the brigade bivouacked that night at the north end of Folly Island, passing a very gloomy night. It rained heavily during the night, and the sad news of defeat and death on Morris Island threw a cloud of sadness over the camp. The casualties among the brigade commanders and general officers made necessary the appointment of others to succeed them. General A. H. Terry succeeded General Seymour in command of the troops on Morris Island, and General Israel Vodges, who had been in command on Folly Island, was ordered over to Morris Island to the command of Strong's brigade. This left Colonel W. W. H. Davis the senior officer on Folly Island, and on the 19th he was placed in command of the forces on that island. The troops were the Fifty-second Pennsylvania, One Hundred and Fourth Pennsylvania, Fifty-sixth New York, Forty-seventh New York, the Independent Battalion New York, and three light batteries. Folly Island stretches south from Light-house Inlet about seven miles, and is one-half in width at the widest part. It was heavily timbered, and supplied the engineers on Morris Island with timber for the construction of batteries, magazines, stockades, and other purposes during the siege.

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CHAPTER XIX.

THE SIEGE OF FORT WAGNER.

As previously stated, the first parallel was completed on July 17th. It was 1350 yards from Wagner and 4000 yards from Sumter. On the 23d a second parallel was commenced at a distance of 600 yards to 800 yards nearer. Meantime, on the 25th, the erection of breaching batteries began. At the first parallel near the beach was the naval battery manned by gunners from the fleet. It mounted two 200-pounder Parrotts and two 84-pounder Whitworth rifled guns. In addition there were five 8-inch and five ten-inch siege mortars, two 30-pounder Parrotts, and a Requa battery manned by soldiers. In the second parallel were mounted two 200-pounder and five 100-pounder Parrotts, in three batteries. The "Left Batteries," four in number, at a distance of 4250 yards from Sumter, mounted one 300-pounder, two 200-pounder, five 100-pounder, and four 20-pounder Parrotts. All these batteries were subsequently used in the reduction of Fort Sumter. Near the second parallel a large magazine was built, and adjoining it a bomb-proof for head-quarters, with a telegraph instrument and operators inside. This was used by the field-officers of the trenches. On the beach a battery mounting two 12-inch howitzers, called the "Surf Battery," was erected. On July 24th an exchange of prisoners took place in the harbor, under flags of truce, and 105 of our wounded were returned,—among them, however, *none* of the colored soldiers.

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On July 29th the rebels opened fire from a new battery erected on James Island, called "Bull of the Woods." On July 31st General Vodges returned to the command of Folly Island, relieving Colonel Davis. On August 1st the forces were increased by the arrival of Gordon's brigade of the Eleventh Corps, and later by another brigade under General A. Schimmelfennig. On August 3d Captain Paine, of the One Hundredth New York, was captured while scouting in the creek at the south side of Wagner. He was a bold scout and had, during many previous "expeditions" with his boat's crew, obtained much important information.

About this time the erection of a battery away out in the swamp between Morris Island and James Island was commenced. It was located nearly a mile from our Morris Island batteries, and its erection was considered a great engineering feat. The location selected was covered by water at high tide, and a creek near-by which was navigable at high tide made possible the transportation, to the site, of materials for its construction, which were a raft of logs for a foundation, sand-bags to be piled thereon until it sank to a solid position, timbers, planks, and sand-bags to make a floor for the gun, and three thick walls for its protection. It was commenced on August 4th and completed August 19th, all the work being done at night and at hours when the tides were favorable. The gun—a 200-pounder Parrott—was floated to the spot on a timber raft at high tide, and transferred to its position inside the little sand-bag fort before the enemy knew what was going on out in the marshes. From this battery (named the "Swamp Angel") it was exactly five miles to Charleston City. By elevating the

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gun to an angle of 35 degrees it could throw a shell that distance. General Gillmore, now having the means of shelling Charleston, made a demand upon General Beauregard to evacuate Morris Island and Fort Sumter or he would bombard that city. This demand was not complied with. Beauregard was not ready to be "hoist" with one little gun located in a swamp, and therefore declined the proposition to give quit-claim possession to "all and singular the hereditaments and premises" as aforesaid demanded. Thereupon Gillmore's gunners in the Swamp Angel battery sent some special messengers in the shape of shells through the air into Charleston, where they alighted without much difficulty or damage, but much to the consternation of its citizens. The gun was fired only thirty-five times when it exploded. It was not replaced.

The third parallel was opened on August 9th by means of the "flying sap," 450 yards from Wagner. A large roller made of bundles of withes confined by iron bands was rolled along in front of the "sappers" or trench diggers, protecting them from the sharp-shooters of the enemy; the sand thrown out on the exposed side gave protection also, except as to shells thrown high in the air by mortars or by guns at a considerable distance.

Duty in the trenches during the siege operations was very fatiguing and dangerous. A "tour of duty" was for twenty-four hours, going in under cover of the darkness one night and remaining until the next night. Our brigade, although encamped on Folly Island, furnished its quotas for duty in the trenches—both as guards and as workers—as regularly as the other brigades. On August 3d the detail was for 450 men, and again on

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August 5th for the same number. It was a 24-hour turn about every other day during the siege. On the evening of August 22d the whole brigade was ordered to Morris Island with two days' cooked rations, for a tour of two days' duty in the trenches. That day—or, rather, night—a fourth parallel was opened at a distance of 300 yards from Wagner. A short distance in front of this, a sand ridge sheltered the sharp-shooters, who were a constant annoyance to our men working in the trenches. On the night of August 26th, the Twenty-fourth Massachusetts, under Colonel Osborn, made a rush for this ridge with the bayonet, and captured it, together with about seventy of their men, who failed to get away. The prisoners were furnished shovels and made to dig for their lives,—in other words, to throw up sand for their own protection as well as that of their captors. Along this ridge the same night the fifth parallel was opened, within 200 yards of the fort. Our brigade was held over for another day, making our two-day tour of duty last three full days and more.

On the 29th of August our brigade was ordered to Morris Island, taking the place of General Ames's brigade, which replaced ours on Folly. We did not get across the inlet until the next morning, when we marched up to the " look-out " and went into camp on the beach.

While the pushing forward of our zigzags and parallels was going on, the great batteries of guns that Gillmore had placed in position in different parts of the works had been battering down the walls of Fort Sumter. Everything being ready on August 16th, these great batteries were directed to concentrate their fire early the next morning on Sumter. At four o'clock A.M. the ball

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opened, and the rebel garrison at Wagner found themselves entirely ignored by the shot and shells from our guns, which went screaming over their heads to crash against the walls of Sumter, a mile and a half beyond them. The iron-clads also took a hand in the bombardment, two of the monitors giving their attention to Sumter while the others poured shells into Wagner to prevent her gunners from annoying our breaching batteries. The bombardment opened at daylight and continued until sunset every day for a week, when, on the 23d, Sumter was declared a hopeless wreck. It certainly looked it. All the barbette guns were dismounted and buried in the débris. The gorge wall and sea face were so shattered and tumbled down that many of the arches of the casemates were plainly exposed to view. The once frowning fortress now presented the outward appearance of a shapeless mass of brick and mortar. Our three days' tour of duty beginning on the 22d permitted us to be eye-witnesses of the closing scene of this historic feat of military engineering skill.

And yet the siege of Wagner went bravely on. When the bombardment of Sumter opened, the garrison of Wagner made a sortie, driving our pickets back from the advanced position then held. They were soon driven back themselves, and the sappers again went to work as usual.

From the fifth parallel a flying sap was started towards the fort. It advanced 75 yards the first night, notwithstanding a hot fire from the fort by muskets, grape, and canister, and shells from Coehorn mortars. The sappers picked out of the sand, on this approach, ten torpedoes, which had been planted there by the enemy. Some

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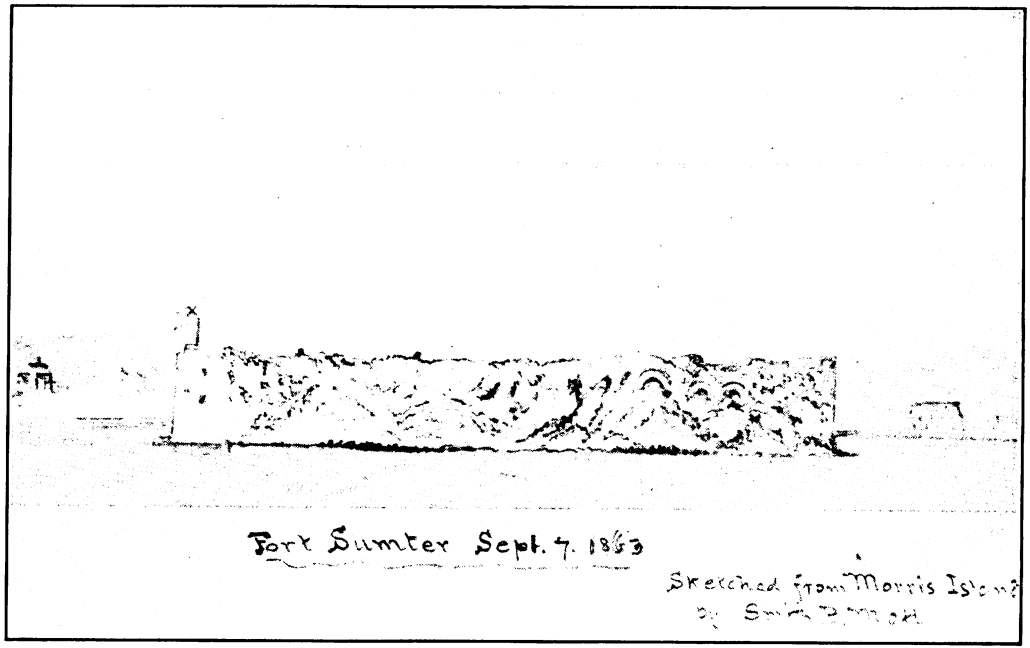

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of them were accidentally exploded, but, fortunately, no serious casualty resulted. This last approach was simply run zigzag like this: ΛΛΛΛ, the sand-bags and gabions protecting the sappers. On September 5th the sap was so close to Wagner that the sand shovelled out rolled into the moat or ditch surrounding the fort.

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CHAPTER XX.

THE ASSAULT ON FORT WAGNER.

GENERAL GILLMORE then decided to assault the fort next morning, September 7th. The plan for the assault was as follows: Two regiments—the Ninety-seventh Pennsylvania and the Third New Hampshire—were to take position in the zigzags nearest the front of the fort; two brigades—Stephenson's and Davis's—were to be next in order in the trenches and parallels. At the signal all were to get out of the trenches and go to their work on the double-quick; the two leading regiments over the front of the fort; Stephenson's brigade to pass the fort on the beach, file left, and mount the rear walls of the fort; Davis's brigade also to pass the fort and intervene between it and Fort Gregg, to prevent re-enforcements from that end of the island, and to throw up intrenchments there. The troops were marshalling for this third assault, when a deserter, or left-behind reb, came in and reported that Morris Island had been evacuated by the enemy before midnight. A sergeant of the Thirty-ninth Illinois volunteered to go to the fort and ascertain if this reported evacuation was true. He did so, and on his return announced the fort deserted.

A small detachment was sent into the works to take possession, and the troops marched up the beach to Cummings Point in hopes of capturing some of the retreating foe, but they had made good their escape. Another detachment was placed in Battery Gregg, and before daylight our troops returned down the beach with lighter hearts than when they marched up, and with good appe-

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tites for breakfast. Only a half-dozen of the enemy, who had been left behind by accident or had remained willingly, were found on the island and made prisoners. Two boat-loads of the enemy were, however, captured in the harbor, having run aground off Cummings Point; the occupants, a surgeon and fifty-five men, were captured. Another boat, which proved to be a launch of the rebel ram "Chicora," was captured near Fort Sumter, with one officer and seven sailors. Arrangements for cutting off the retreat of the garrisons of the enemy on the island had been made with the "boat infantry," but, with the exception of the three boats noted above, no captures were made. The boat infantry was at that time under Major Sanford, of the Seventh Connecticut, who had an extra detail of two hundred men from our brigade to assist him for this work. Had Major Hennessy, of the Fifty-second, then been in command of the boat infantry, as he afterwards was, the result would undoubtedly have been different.

Morris Island was now entirely in our possession. It had cost a great many lives and an enormous expenditure of labor and material to accomplish its occupation. "The fatigue and other duties performed by the army during the active operations against Charleston were enormous, and no other troops worked harder at any time during the war. My own brigade," says Colonel Davis, "may be instanced as a fair average. The greater part of the time it had less than fourteen hundred men for duty, and yet it performed 27,128 days of fatigue duty and 46,824 days' duty on guard in the trenches. This does not include permanent details for boat infantry and many other details made from all the regiments." The

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Fifty-second Pennsylvania did its full share of all these duties. The amount of work done (actual manual labor) may be better understood when we say that the trenches, parallels, splinter-proofs, batteries, and earthworks constructed during the siege measured nearly eight miles in length. This work was done by Northern men and boys in midsummer in South Carolina, on an island devoid of shade and water, with the thermometer at 100° or over the greater part of the time.

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CHAPTER XXI.

UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT ON FORT SUMTER.

THE second night after we were in possession of the island, Admiral Dahlgren made an attempt to capture Fort Sumter with a naval force in boats from the fleet. His boats were gotten together during the afternoon in plain view of the enemy, who were thus informed that there was "something doing," and met his boats, when they approached the fort at 10 o'clock that night, with a galling fire of musketry. The Sullivan's Island batteries, also advised, poured shot and shell amongst them. Some of them landed and tried to scale the tumbled-down walls, but were all either killed, or wounded and captured. Of the 400 officers and men sent on this hazardous attempt only 250 returned.

On the 7th, while the admiral was planning this daring attack on Sumter, one of his monitors, the "Weehawken," which went up "snooping" around near Fort Sumter, smelling of the obstructions in the channel leading to the inner harbor, and otherwise taking liberties with the environment, got herself into trouble by running aground opposite Fort Moultrie, on Sullivan's Island, and within easy range of the guns of that fortification and of Battery Bee on the same island. She was unable to get off during the night, and, when the enemy discovered her there at daylight, their batteries opened a tremendous fire upon her. The "Ironsides" and the other monitors at once pulled up anchor and went to her defence. The whole iron-clad fleet took position in front of Sullivan's Island and poured an incessant fire into Moultrie and the

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other forts thereon. The "Ironsides" would fire a broadside, then swing around and give another from the other side, while the monitors played their big guns for all they were worth. It was a magnificent sight, and nearly all the troops on Morris Island congregated on the sand hills to witness the combat. During the hottest part of the engagement one of the enemy's magazines was blown up, sending earth, timbers, and a cloud of black smoke high in the air. A number of frame buildings, one of which had formerly been a summer hotel, were burned by shots from our fleet, and added a conflagration to the lively panorama of actual warfare spread out before us watchers on the hills. The "Weehawken," although aground, was not idle, as her turret could turn if she could not, and she kept up the fight with the others, until in the afternoon, having been much lightened by the ammunition expended and metal thrown from her gun, she floated free. The guns of Moultrie had nearly all been silenced when the fleet withdrew and returned to its anchorage. This action demonstrated the fact that at that time this was the strongest, most invulnerable fleet of war vessels in the world.

After the occupation of the upper end of Morris Island new works were erected on Cummings Point, mounting Parrott guns and mortars. Battery Gregg was faced the other way, and a 300-pounder Parrott was mounted within, pointing towards Sumter. The distance from Cummings Point to Charleston was only a little over three miles,—nearly two miles nearer than the "Swamp Angel" battery,—and the distance to Fort Moultrie, and also to Fort Johnson, was only one mile and a half. Sumter was about one mile away. A battery

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was erected between Wagner and Gregg, named Chatfield, in honor of Colonel Chatfield, of the Sixth Connecticut, killed in the second assault of Wagner. The name of one of the "Left Batteries" was changed to Battery Strong, in honor of General George C. Strong, also killed at Wagner, and a new battery erected on the east end of the island was named Fort Shaw, in honor of Colonel Robert G. Shaw, of the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts, killed at the same place.

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CHAPTER XXII.

SECOND BOMBARDMENT OF SUMTER.

On October 26th, our new batteries being ready for business, they were given a trial by a bombardment of Fort Sumter, which was still floating the stars and bars defiantly before our eyes and maintaining a garrison of rebellious people within, much against our wishes. From Battery Chatfield in one day the 300-pounder Parrott threw projectiles aggregating 15,000 pounds in weight into Fort Sumter. The other guns and batteries added their quota, and kept it going for a week. By that time it was considered advisable to investigate conditions at Sumter, with a view to moving in and occupying it as a winter residence. Colonel Davis says: "A few nights afterward General Terry, commanding the forces on the island, ordered a reconnoissance in force to be made to the fort. It was commanded by Major Conyngham, of the Fifty-second Pennsylvania regiment. The force consisted of two hundred and fifty men with rifles, and a Requa battery in charge of Lieutenant Bitting. The instructions were to make such demonstration against Sumter as to induce the garrison 'to use musketry fire on the boats,' and thus ascertain its strength. An assault was not to be made upon the fort unless it was evident that it could be easily taken. The boats lay in one of the creeks until the moon went down, when they pulled out into the harbor. Under cover of the darkness they were able to approach within a few hundred yards of the fort before they were discovered, when they were fired upon. The garrison appeared to have been on the watch.

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This was followed by a shot from a steamer, probably a ram, that lay behind the angle of the fort toward Charleston, and soon the batteries on James and Sullivan's Islands opened a cross-fire on the boats, the shot and shell ricochetting very lively across the water. The object of the reconnoissance being accomplished, in developing the probable strength of the garrison, the boats withdrew, with the loss of only three men wounded. The affair was well managed by the officer in command."

The bombardment was continued in a desultory sort of way until the 9th of November, when it was deemed proper to pay some of our attention to our neighbors in Charleston. On November 17th nineteen shells were thrown into the city from Cummings Point batteries, and the next day a 100-pounder Parrott on Battery Chatfield threw fourteen shells into Charleston. From this time on, during the winter and spring, this daily presentation of these souvenirs of our regard for "our friends" the enemy, in that lovely old Southern city, was almost continuously—if not religiously—observed. The use of 100-pound shells was found to be rather extravagant, and that a 30-pounder Parrott would convey an expression of our regard just as well with a much smaller expenditure of powder; so a couple of these guns were adopted as the standard messenger senders. It was necessary to give them an elevation of from forty to forty-five degrees to reach the city. One of these 30-pounders was thus fired 4615 times, exploding, with its last shot, on March 19, 1864.

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CHAPTER XXIII.

RE-ENLISTMENT—VARIOUS EXPEDITIONS.

About the first of January, 1864, a considerable number of the Fifty-second Pennsylvania re-enlisted for another term of "three years or during the war." This was done in accordance with an Act of Congress (a joint resolution approved December 23, 1863) which permitted all volunteer soldiers who had served two years or more to receive the benefits of the act by re-enlisting. The benefits were the cancellation of the balance of their first three years' enlistment, a bounty of $400, and a thirty days' furlough home with transportation. Those who complied with the provisions of this act were termed "veteran volunteers" and were so carried on the muster-rolls and the pay-rolls of the War Department. Officially there are no "veterans" recognized among the volunteers of 1861 to 1865 except those who thus re-enlisted. The exact number that re-enlisted in the Fifty-second Pennsylvania is not stated here, for the reason that in some cases the company clerk or sergeant who made out the muster-out rolls failed to note the fact that the soldier was a "vet." There were about one hundred and twenty-five in all who thus extended their terms of service. This detachment of "veterans," in charge of Colonel Henry M. Hoyt and Adjutant Henry A. Mott, were taken by transport to Hilton Head, from there to New York by the steamship "Arago," and thence by D. L. & W. R. R. to Scranton, Pa. At this point they dispersed in various directions to enjoy a visit or "vacation" at home. When the time was up—the latter part of February—they again concentrated at Scranton and

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HENRY A. MOTT

First Lieutenant Company K, afterwards Adjutant Fifty-second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers.

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returned the same route they came, rejoining the regiment on Morris Island, S. C.

During the winter of 1863–64 expeditions were sent out in various directions,—one to Johns Island, one to Kiowa Island, and one to Bull's Bay. The troops on Morris Island were by no means idle. Colonel Davis says: " No portion of the army during that winter performed more labor than the troops stationed on Morris Island. The force was inadequate to the duty to be done, and it was of that kind from which no glory could be gained. After the re-enlisted veterans had gone home and the other regiments left that had been ordered away, the garrison was reduced to less than fifteen hundred men for duty, one-half of which were conscripts and substitutes lately arrived. Five hundred men were sent to the front every night, which with the usual camp guard and other necessary details placed about one-half the entire garrison on duty at a time. Often the same men went to the front two nights in succession. Then the fatigue duty was still very heavy, and the men seemed to be constantly changing from the rifle to the shovel all winter. Several hundred were still daily employed on the fortifications." In March, 1864, the garrison was still further reduced by the withdrawal of the Ninth Maine and the One Hundredth New York, leaving the Fifty-second Pennsylvania and One Hundred and Fourth Pennsylvania with some artillery as the entire garrison. On March 10th the re-enlisted veterans of the One Hundred and Fourth, one hundred and ten in number, left on their thirty-day furlough home. The Fifty-fourth Massachusetts soon after arrived on the island, which increased the force temporarily.

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On April 20th Colonel Davis was ordered to Hilton Head, and two days afterwards the Fifty-second and One Hundred and Fourth followed him there, where he had been placed in command of the Middle District, embracing the islands of Hilton Head, St. Helena, and Tybee, with Fort Pulaski. General Terry, with the Tenth Corps (so called), and the bulk of Gillmore's troops were sent north to be added to General Ben. Butler's Army of the James, in Virginia. The Fifty-second Pennsylvania remained on duty at Hilton Head until the 13th of June, when it was ordered back to Folly Island. At this time it parted company with the One Hundred and Fourth Pennsylvania for good. These two regiments had been in the same brigade or command since November, 1861, a period of two and a half years, and the parting severed a great many warm personal friendships. On the 26th of April the Fifty-second found itself again on Morris Island, a familiar "tramping" ground, and the old tours of duty were resumed.

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CHAPTER XXIV.

ANOTHER ATTEMPT ON CHARLESTON.

In June, 1864, General J. G. Foster, now in command of the Department, received orders from Washington to make an attack on Charleston as soon as his forces could be gotten ready. The attack was planned to be made from four different directions,—one, being from Morris Island by boats, to attack Fort Johnson; the second, being a column under General Schimmelfennig, by way of the Stono, attacking the works near Secessionville, James Island; the third, being a column of two brigades under General Hatch, to land on Seabrook Island, march across that and Johns Island, and approach Charleston from the south; the other, being a column composed of colored troops under General William Birney, to destroy the railroad bridges between Charleston and Savannah. Neither of the four columns accomplished what they started out to do. General William Birney failed to reach the railroad and destroy any of the bridges, and was relieved of command in consequence. General Hatch did not get any farther towards Charleston than Johns Island, and at no time had he more than partial possession of that island, although he had a force of three thousand infantry, two four-gun batteries, and a squadron of cavalry. General Schimmelfennig, with his column on James Island, did not get much, if any, farther than General Terry did in his feigned attack the year before. The attack upon Fort Johnson by boat was made on the morning of July 3, 1864, by a portion of the Fifty-second Pennsylvania regiment under Colonel H. M. Hoyt, who

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led the attack in place of Colonel Gurney, of the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh New York, then in command of the forces on Morris Island. The latter officer preferred to look on from a safe position at Paine's dock on the Morris Island shore. Colonel Hoyt, Lieutenant-Colonel John B. Conyngham, and four other officers of the Fifty-second Pennsylvania, with one hundred and thirty-five men of the same regiment, being five boat-loads, and all that landed and took part in the gallant fight there made, were forced to give up the struggle for want of support, and became prisoners in the hands of the enemy.

The force from Morris Island was composed of the Fifty-second Pennsylvania, the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh New York, and a detachment of the Third Rhode Island Artillery. It was arranged for this force to embark in small boats in the creek running through the marshes between Morris and James Islands. They were then to rendezvous at Paine's dock near the outlet of the creek into the inner harbor, and as soon as the tide permitted, during the night (July 2, 1864) to pull out and cross the harbor, landing on the beach between Fort Johnson and Battery Simpkins, James Island. The Fifty-second in the advance was to pull directly for the beach six hundred yards in front of Fort Johnson, land, and assault the fort. The One Hundred and Twenty-seventh New York was to land at Battery Simpkins, a half-mile nearer, and carry it. The Third Rhode Island Artillery was to take possession of, and turn upon the city, any guns found in the works. This bold undertaking could only be successful by being a surprise to the enemy. The harbor was at that time picketed by two

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rebel rams and a line of picket boats, extending from Sumter to James Island on one side and Sullivan's Island on the other. The most formidable obstacle for the forces to overcome was a bar, extending from the beach in front of Simpkins to within a few hundred feet of Sumter. This bar was completely out of the water at low tide, and was only covered when the tide was three-quarters full. The time selected seemed unfortunate; for on the night for the movement, July 3d, it was dead low tide at one o'clock A.M., and there would not be sufficient water to pass the bar before 4 A.M., daylight, at that season.

The regiment made very full preparations for this perilous enterprise. If the fort should be taken, it could only be held by strong re-enforcements. Its garrison was believed to consist of four hundred men. Could a landing once be effected, the rest seemed a work merely of dash and boldness. The Fifty-second Pennsylvania went out with the intention of taking the works and remaining there; to that end it was furnished with several days' rations, entrenching tools, and other needed supplies. All day of the 2d of July preparations for the coming night work went solemnly but steadily on. The bar was carefully examined, if possibly it had a channel through it. Boats were put in order and boat crews organized. Signals were agreed upon and minute instructions issued.

All this was indeed indispensable, for no word of command above a whisper could be uttered without betraying the movement. The expedition once fairly afloat must thenceforth proceed according to the prearranged scheme or fail. The night came at last, and the regiment fell in in front of its camp by boat crews. They silently wound

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around the sand hills, down to the marsh where the fleet of boats was moored. One by one they were filled and shoved out to Paine's dock, the place of rendezvous. Before they reached the dock many of them grounded, for the tide was now at its lowest, and most crews only made progress by debarking in the muddy shoals of the inlet. At 2 o'clock A.M., the fleet was together and the tide turned. As it covered the shoals, the Fifty-second in advance, they moved out in single file and headed into the darkness for Fort Johnson. Either through ignorance or misconduct, the pilot, selected by Colonel Gurney from the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh New York, failed to find any passage over or around the bar. Daylight began to streak the east when the leading boat passed the bar, close under the slopes of Battery Simpkins. Towering in the distance at 1000 yards frowned Fort Johnson. Steadily the boats pulled on. The lookout at Simpkins had, however, discovered the procession of boats filled with bluecoats. Discharging his musket he, with the rest of the pickets on duty, fled up the beach. It was an even race now between the boats and the rebel sentinels. Soon the guns in Fort Johnson opened, sending their shells hissing over the heads of the men now pulling for dear life. Discovery was no longer to be avoided. With a hearty cheer the six officers and one hundred and thirty-five men of the Fifty-second landed from the five leading boats at the designated points. Promptly forming, they charged a two-gun battery, mounting Brooke's rifled guns, and carried it handsomely. Fort Johnson was still four hundred yards in advance. The fire from the batteries and muskets of the fort had now grown hot, but there was no halt. The parapet was

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reached and scaled, shots were exchanged, breast to breast over the crest, and the men of the Fifty-second jumped down into the works. The garrison were now fully aroused and at their posts. The long distance traversed had destroyed somewhat the impetus of the assault, and the assailants had become separated in the steep ascent to the fort. The assaulting party, now outnumbered, found itself without support, and a glance back revealed the appalling fact that through some mischance, a large number of our boats and *not one* of the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh New York had landed. The struggle was hopeless and retreat impossible. The entire party was, therefore, made prisoners of war, although the fort was fairly in their grasp. It had proved a complete surprise, and its very boldness bewildered the enemy.

The casualties in the Fifty-second Pennsylvania were seven killed and sixteen wounded. Of the former was Lieutenant S. A. Bunyon, of Company E, acting adjutant, and Sergeant George Scott, of Company D.

"The boats," says General Foster, in orders, "commanded by Colonel Hoyt, Lieutenant-Colonel Conyngham, Captain Camp, and Lieutenants Stevens and Evans, all of the Fifty-second Pennsylvania, rowed rapidly to the shore, and these officers, with Adjutant Bunyon (afterwards killed) and one hundred and thirty-five men, landed and drove the enemy; but, deserted by their supports, were obliged to surrender to superior numbers. Colonel Hoyt bestows unqualified praise on the officers and men who landed with them; of these, seven were killed and sixteen wounded. They deserve great credit for their energy in urging their boats forward and bringing them through the narrow channel; and the feeling

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which led them to land at the head of their men was the prompting of a gallant spirit, which deserves to find more imitators." Of the men captured more than fifty perished amid the horrors of Andersonville, Florence, and Columbia. The officers were confined at Macon awhile and afterwards in Charleston, and while there placed under the fire of our batteries on Morris Island.

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CHAPTER XXV.

THE ASSAULT ON FORT JOHNSON.

THE following is Colonel Henry M. Hoyt's report in regard to the assault on Fort Johnson and Battery Simpkins:

(COPY)

No. 12. "Report of Col. Henry M. Hoyt, 52nd Pa. Infy., of assault on Fort Johnson and Batt'y Simpkins."

Charleston Jail, August 2, 1864.

On 3rd July we carried Fort Simkins, the Brooke Gun Batt'y, and with 135 men (all who landed) pushed over the parapets of Fort Johnson, and the garrison had actually begun to leave. The battery (Tynes) was in our possession. Nothing but the failure of the other boats to land prevented our capture of the works. All who landed (five boat-loads), 135, were captured. I trust the most thorough investigation will be made, let the responsibility fall where it may.

HENRY M. HOYT, Colonel 52nd Pa. Vols.

Indorsement:

August 5, 1864. Received by the hands of one of our released officers. Copy to be sent to General Schimmelfennig.

J. G. FOSTER, Major-General, Commanding.

Head-Quarters 52nd Pa. Vol.,
MORRIS ISLAND, S. C., August 21, 1864.

CAPTAIN,—

I beg leave to submit the following report of the operations of the 52nd Pa. Vols. on Fort Johnson in Charleston Harbor, on the morning of 3rd July last. In pursuance

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of orders of Col. Gurney, 127 N. Y. Vols., commanding U. S. Forces, Morris Island, S. C., the 52nd Pa. Vols. to the number of 500 officers and men embarked in twenty barges on the evening of 2nd July and moved to Paine's Dock, the appointed rendezvous, arriving there somewhat before 12 midnight. We were immediately joined by the other forces composing the expedition, to wit—60 officers and men of the 3rd Rhode Island Artillery under Capt. Churchill, and the 127th N. Y. Vols. under command of Major Little of that Regt. At a few minutes past 1 A. M., the moment the tide (which had been at dead low water) turned, the fleet of boats moved for its destination, under the instructions, in the order, and for the purpose following: All these instructions and orders had been fully, carefully, and repeatedly explained and communicated to the officers and men in the affair to an extent to render misconception impossible. We were to move across Charleston Harbor, land on the beach between Fort Johnson and Battery Simkins, assault and carry the works on the east end of James Island, the attack on Fort Johnson being assigned to the 52nd Pa. Vols., that on Simkins to the 127th N. Y. Vols., the artillery detachment being divided between them both. The boats were to move across the Harbor with the 52nd Pa. Vols. in advance, followed by the 3rd Rhode Island Artillery, and the 127th N. Y. Vols. in single file, well closed up, expecting to cross the Bar at a point midway between Forts Sumter and Simkins, head for Johnson's point, face by the left flank, and move vigorously to the beach and carry the works with the bayonet. A pilot (one Sergeant Bennett of Co. E, 127th N. Y. Vols.) who was selected by Col. Gurney to conduct us was placed in the leading boat commanded by 1st Lieut. Farr, 52nd Pa. Vols. Col. Gurney announced his intention of making his own Head Quarters at Paine's Dock, and ordered an officer of his staff (name unknown to me) to report with a light dispatch-boat to myself, then to be the Senior Officer in the movement across the Harbor and the expected assault.

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This officer did not report to me. But one signal of retreat, should such possibly be ordered, was agreed upon, and this was to be made upon a bugle, which was in my possession. With these plain and minute instructions, which were understood by everybody afloat, we moved from Paine's Dock the instant the tide turned. The head of the column properly followed, proceeded in the proper direction. I am aware of no delay which occurred except such as were necessarily caused by the pilot in his attempts to find and keep the channel he sought. Upon arriving at the Bar, extending from Simkins to Fort Sumter, the great obstacle we had to encounter, it was found still to be out of water—the tide at about a quarter full. The pilot in the leading boat announced his utter inability to find any channel through the bar, and declined to proceed, and had clearly struck it at a point very far distant from the contemplated passage. I know not whether to attribute the actions of this pilot to ignorance or deliberate misconduct. By this failure, though without personal knowledge of the locality, I was driven to my own responsibility and my own efforts to pass that Bar. During the delay which occurred here, the barges had all closed well up on each other, and the expedition was substantially together and well in hand. We were then lying close to the marsh in front of Simkins and not more than 1,000 yards from Fort Johnson, the general direction of which was evident enough. Accident put us at once in possession of a practicable passage close to this marsh—deep, but only admitting one boat at a time, and speedily opening into a much wider expanse. Not more than ten minutes elapsed after the refusal of the pilot to proceed before the whole expedition was under orders, advancing with the utmost dispatch, and promptly filing through the channel. From this point there was no obstacle to encounter except the enemy. It was becoming daylight and the designated point of landing was in view. The first gun was fired as the leading boat rounded a small sand-spit running out from Simkins toward the

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Brooke Gun Battery, and about 100 yards from it. I am persuaded, after the most thorough subsequent investigation, aside from my personal knowledge at the time, that when this shot was fired all the boats of the 52nd Pa. Vols. with two exceptions, and the boats of the 3rd Rhode Island Heavy Artillery had passed the Bar and were in good water. The distance between that Bar and the leading boat did not exceed 600 yards. Hereupon cannonading and musketry were opened upon us from Simkins along the beach and from Fort Johnson with considerable rapidity, but entirely over our heads. A landing was immediately and successfully effected by the leading boats at the Brooke Gun Battery, which was readily carried, and no halt whatever occurred at it. Five boats were now ashore, being those commanded by Lt. Col. Conyngham, Capt. T. B. Camp, 1st Lt. J. G. Stephens, and Lt. T. E. Evans, with my own, which besides the crew carried Acting Adjutant Bunyan, a Bugler, and a Signal Sergeant, being a total of 6 officers and 135 men, all of the 52nd Pa. Vols. It was now apparent that not only were no other boats landing but that the entire expedition were retreating in the boats, not only without orders, but in disobedience to the most explicit orders to the contrary. Neither then nor since have I been able to arrive at any satisfactory knowledge of the causes and facts connected with their failure to land. So much of the expedition as disembarked pushed with all the vigor possible upon Fort Johnson and its connected line of higher earthen parapets. The parapet was entered near the main Fort with a brisk movement of about 30 of the advance who exchanged shots within the work but were compelled to retire. The whole of our force was then conducted along the entire line from the Rebel left to the right, with repeated efforts to enter it, until at the extreme right another assault was attempted. It was only partially successful and resulted in the capture of the most of the troops who joined in the attempt. At this time my forces were largely outnumbered; the con-

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troversy was prolonged some little time, but in a feeble and desultory manner, and the undertaking was of necessity abandoned. The entire party were taken prisoners. I am persuaded that at the time of our landing the number of the enemy in the work did not exceed 150, nor during the pendency of our attempts to enter and hold the works did their numbers increase by reinforcements which were near at hand to more than 300. I beg leave to speak in terms of unqualified praise of the conduct of the officers whose names I have mentioned above and the men who landed, both in their resolute manner of bringing their boats ashore and the gallantry with which, under a most disheartening want of support, they charged a formidable line of forts and earthworks even under severe fire of musketry, grape, and canister, and the tenacity with which they continued an evidently hopeless struggle. The casualties on shore were—killed 7; wounded 16; total 23.

I have deemed it my duty to give many minute particulars of facts which occurred and make this report a very detailed one.

Very respectfully submitted,

HENRY M. HOYT,
Col. 52nd Pa. Vols.

Capt. R. H. L. JEWETT,
A.A.A.G., U. S. Forces, Morris Island, S. C.

The following extracts from other reports of this engagement, both Union and Confederate, are interesting additions to the record:

Extract from Report of Major E. H. Little, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh New York Volunteers: "If the proper spirit had been shown, if the efforts of the colonel and lieutenant-colonel of the Fifty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers had been properly supported, I think the movement would have been a success."

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Extract from Report of W. L. M. Burger, assistant adjutant-general, to Major-General J. G. Foster: "Colonel Hoyt himself deserves great credit for his energy in urging the boats forward and bringing them through the narrow channel, and the feeling which led him to land at the head of his men was the prompting of a gallant spirit which deserved to find more imitators."

Extract of Report by Major-General Sam Jones, commanding, to General Sam Cooper, C.S.A., Assistant Inspector General, Richmond, Va.: "At day dawn on the 3d, about 1000 of the enemy in barges made an attack on Fort Johnson. They were handsomely and thoroughly repulsed by the garrison at Fort Johnson under Lieutenant-Colonel Yates, First South Carolina Artillery, with the loss to the enemy of 140 men, including a colonel and 5 other commissioned officers captured and many wounded."

The failure of this attempt, so daring in its conception and so disastrous in its results, cast a gloom over the regiment for a long time. The report of Colonel Hoyt and the extracts of other reports give the main facts connected with the affair. The attempt at this late day to fix the responsibility for its failure would be inconclusive and fruitless. It is certain that none of the troops except the Fifty-second Pennsylvania took any part in the fighting. Also that Boat No. 1, in which was the guide and pilot of the expedition,—one Sergeant Robert Bennett, of the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh New York, who was selected by Colonel Gurney himself,—failed to get to the beach on the enemy's side, and brought the bold navigator unharmed back to Paine's dock, where his commander was no doubt anxiously awaiting dis-

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patches from the fleet of boats he had so valiantly ordered across the harbor. A mix-up of boats by some of them getting aground crossing a sand- and mud-bar, which it is claimed might have been avoided had the guide been selected from the Fifty-second, is the generally accepted reason for the other boats not "getting there."

The Fifty-second had a guide, had he been selected, who no doubt could and would have piloted the procession of boats over a navigable route to point of destination, *and landed with them.* (The other guide did neither.) That man, William Scott, at that time corporal of Company K, Fifty-second Pennsylvania, is now living in Binghamton, New York. He was one of the trusted pilots of the "boat infantry" under Captain Hennessy when that doughty and courageous little officer was in command of that branch of the service. In a letter to the writer he says: "When Colonel Hoyt formed his plans I was called to his quarters, and he questioned me in regard to channels, bars, distances, etc., and conditions on the landing side; for he knew I was familiar with the harbor, and that some time previous, when General Terry was considering an attack on James Island by way of Simpkins, I had been sent over and spent twenty-four hours on the island with instructions to find out all I could about the place. I moved about and learned all I could under cover of darkness, but during the day lay in close proximity to Battery Simpkins hidden in the grass. I could not stand or sit up, for fear of being discovered. My armament was two revolvers and a canteen of whiskey—the latter to be used to mollify the feelings and soften the heart of any stray rebel picket who might accidentally stumble on my place of concealment. An

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officer of General Terry's staff had a powerful field-glass mounted on a tripod at Paine's dock pointed to the spot where I was supposed to be hidden, and thus a watchful eye was kept upon me all day. At night Captain Hennessy came with his boat to take me back, and his low whistle—the signal agreed upon—was a welcome sound to my ears. My sole duty was to scout the harbor, going out at the same hour every night, thus gaining information in regard to the channels, bars, etc., probably not possessed by any other man in the boat infantry. The bar, which caused so much trouble on the night of the attack, was bare at low tide, and Captain Hennessy and myself had several times walked over it and to the end of it, from which point we would fire at the enemy's sentinels showing so plainly on the sky line of the parapet of Sumter. Hennessy called this 'having a circus,' as it caused great excitement in the fort, causing the long roll or call to arms to be sounded."

The "Boat Infantry," as it was called, was a detachment detailed to picket the harbor approaches to Morris Island at night in boats. The line of picket-boats was thrown out every night some distance from shore, extending around Cummings Point between the island and Fort Sumter, and for a considerable distance toward James Island. The boats when thrown out were anchored at the places selected for their night's tour of duty, where they remained until nearly daylight next morning, then returning to the rendezvous at Paine's dock, the encampment of the detachment being near the "Left Batteries." An officer of the force made the "grand rounds" several times during the night in a boat on the bow of which a small brass howitzer was pivoted. All these boats were

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manned by soldiers experienced with the use of oars as well as muskets, the complement being six oarsmen and six guards each. This branch of the service was very important, and the duty of the men very trying, as they could not march back and forth for exercise like guards on shore, be the night ever so cold, wet, and dreary.

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CHAPTER XXVI.

THREE-YEAR MEN (NOT RE-ENLISTED) MUSTERED OUT.

ON the 4th of November the term of service—three years—of a large number of the regiment expired, and they were mustered out. (See roster for names.) A number of the officers were also at this time mustered out, to wit: Colonel H. M. Hoyt, Major Thos. B. Jayne, Captain W. S. Chatham, Company C, and First Lieutenant Tim. Mahoney, Company G.

During the winter following a portion of the regiment was on duty on Black Island. About the first of December an expedition under General Hatch destroyed three miles of railroad and the railroad bridge at Pocotaligo between Charleston and Savannah. A portion of the regiment took part in this expedition. Corporal M. D. Fuller, of Company H, made quite a record on this raid as commander of a "mosquito battery." He is one of our "survivors," and for many years has been a prominent minister of the M. E. Church in the Wyoming conference. He went out with his company in 1861, re-enlisted as a "veteran volunteer" in January, 1864, and was mustered out with the regiment as sergeant on July 12, 1865, after a continuous service of nearly four years, most creditably performed. On January 27, 1865, some more of the officers of the regiment, having served three years and over, were at their own request mustered out,—namely, Captain J. B. Fish, Company H, Captain N. Pierson, Company G, First Lieutenant Burton K. Gustin, Company F, Second Lieutenant Alson Secor, Company F.

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LIEUTENANT-COLONEL JOHN A. HENNESSY
Fifty-second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers.
Brevet Brigadier-General United States Volunteers.

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On the night of January 19th Captain Hennessy, with his characteristic activity, got up a "circus" in the harbor with his howitzer boat, frightening the captain and crew of a rebel steamer so much that she ran aground near Sumter, where our batteries next morning destroyed her. For this and other services he received the commendation of the commanding general in the following order:

"HEAD-QUARTERS NORTHERN DISTRICT, DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
First Separate Brigade,

MORRIS ISLAND, S. C., January 30, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS
No. 2.

The Brigadier-General Commanding thanks Captain John A. Hennessy, 52d Regiment Pa. Vols., and the officers and the men of his command, for their energetic and efficient service in Charleston Harbor during the past two months.

The Brigadier-General especially commends the bold and spirited enterprise of the night of January 19th, by which a rebel steamer was driven aground near Fort Sumter, in a position which enabled our Batteries to destroy her.

By order of
Brig.-Gen'l A. SCHIMMELFENNIG.

J. W. DICKINSON,
Capt. & Ac't Ass't Adj't Gen.

On February 5th Captain Hennessy received his commission as major of the Fifty-second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers and took command, as Colonel John B. Conyngham had not yet returned to the regiment from his long confinement in Southern prisons. On February

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17th Sherman's army reached Columbia, the capital of South Carolina, and there was immediately noticeable activity among the enemy's fortifications around the harbor and in the city of Charleston. At that time we were of course ignorant of the progress made by General Sherman, but it was surmised that there was something unusual and important transpiring. Things were being done that could have no other explanation than that the enemy were cleaning house in preparation for "moving out." The following description of what transpired and of the Fifty-second's entry into the "doomed" city will be read with interest by the survivors and their relatives and friends. We sincerely regret that the writer, who met with the "Survivors' Association" for so many years after its organization, has dropped from the ranks of his comrades by death, and it is a satisfaction to be able to include in this history the narrative of our occupation of the city of Charleston, as a remembrance of him who wrote it.

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CHAPTER XXVII.

ENTERING CHARLESTON.

COMRADE R. W. BANNATYNE,—who served with distinction in the Fifty-second Regiment as a sergeant, lieutenant, and captain of Company B,—in a letter to the *National Tribune* some time ago, gave a graphic description of the entry of the regiment into Charleston. The letter is as follows:

"On the 17th day of February, 1865, I was detailed as field officer of the day at Morris Island, S. C., and went to the front with the guard about 5 P.M.; left my horse at Fort Strong, and went the rounds of the fortifications to see that the guards were properly posted.

"On my return to Fort Strong in the evening, Signal Sergeant Colvin remarked that he believed the enemy were about to move. There had been heavy cannonading during the night before, ceasing about 3 A.M.; and at that time fires could be seen at different places in Charleston, and explosions were heard, while vessels in the harbor could be seen on fire.

Col. A. G. Bennett, who was in command on Morris Island, came to Fort Strong early in the next morning, and I asked him to relieve me from duty so that I could return to my regiment, as I felt fully confident that the enemy was about to leave the fortifications about Charleston, that we had been looking at in a covetous way since July 10, 1863.

"After a little delay my request was granted, and, returning to camp, I found a sergeant of one of the out-

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posts on the marsh nearest to James Island was at headquarters of the regiment, and reported the enemy falling back from their outposts, and that he had been trying to call the regimental commander. I went into headquarters and found Lieut.-Col. Hennessy sound asleep, roused him up, and told him that the enemy was leaving his fortifications. He then gave orders for the regiment to get ready and march to the boats at the dock. One of the boats was known as the 'Ripley,' named after Gen. Ripley, of the Confederate army, who was afterward captured by us. This boat was used by Major Hennessy, with a picked crew of 10 oarsmen.

"The 52d Pa. at this time was doing duty as boat infantry, and had 41 or 42 boats of all kinds and descriptions, and the camp was on the west or harbor side of the island. There were no boats on our side of the island except our own.

"Col. Bennett says that the regiments were under orders to be ready, but the first order we received was *after we were marching to the boats.* When the men took their places we were soon going toward the harbor, with Major Hennessy ahead. Coming out of the narrow channel into the harbor at what was then known as Paine's dock, our course would bring us to the north point of the island, at Fort Gregg, where we were ordered to report; but part of the boats did not report there.

"The last of the regiment was passing Paine's dock not later than 9:50 A.M., *and Major Hennessy was then going directly past Fort Gregg to Fort Sumter, 1440 yards distant, and his was the first boat to reach that fort and display the flag of the regiment on its parapet.*

"Corporal Johnson, Co. G, was the first man to land,

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followed by Major Hennessy and Lieut. Burr. As the boats passed Fort Gregg, Col. Bennett was standing on the beach with 30 or 40 men. Col. Bennett asked Hennessy where he was going. The reply was, 'To Fort Sumter; will you go along?' The answer came, 'No.' Major Hennessy and his men were in the fort from 10 to 20 minutes, and then Col. Bennett and Lieut. Haviland started with a boat towards the city, Major Hennessy starting from Fort Sumter. At Fort Gregg the boats of the regiment that landed took in men of the 3d R. I. H. A., and Co. B's boat took in some men of the 3d, with orders from Capt. Jenks, of Col. Bennett's staff, to place them in Fort Sumter as a garrison.

"Col. Bennett and Major Hennessy were then going up the harbor toward the city. Col. Bennett called to Hennessy to wait, and he then got into Hennessy's boat, which landed at Fort Ripley, Lieut. Haviland's boat pulling for Castle Pinckney. Lieut. Haviland and Corporal Johnson both ran for a large Confederate flag that was flying. Lieut. Haviland pulled down the flag, but Corporal Johnson with his knife cut the rope and got away with the flag to Hennessy's boat, and then both boats pulled for the city, *Hennessy's boat reaching the dock first, and Johnson being the first man ashore in the city.*

"Lieut. Runyon, Co. G, commanded the third boat that landed. Corp'l Thomas W. Evans, Co. B, was with Runyon and was sent with some men after horses for use at head-quarters.

"The boat infantry flag was flying on the post-office before 11 A.M. Co. B, landing a few moments after, found Lieut. Burr, with orders to march to the citadel.

"Just as we landed several of the Confederate iron-

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clads in the harbor were blown up, with loud reports. The streets were crowded with contrabands anxious to see the army. We stayed at the citadel but a short time, and were then ordered to the armory, which was reported on fire, but this proved to be a false alarm. We saw no men in the city except Col. Bennett and staff and Major Hennessy of the 52d Pa. and detachments of the 3d R. I. In the afternoon the 21st U. S. C. T. and other regiments began to arrive, coming by way of James Island, and ferried over to the city.

"Lieut. Gilchrist was early in the city, and was sent to take possession of a blockade runner that was near the wharf with a valuable cargo. She had been set on fire, but the fire was put out. In the course of the afternoon the city was under control, and guards were sent to the railroad depots and rice mills.

"Admiral Dahlgren arrived at 3 P.M. at the dock, and was met by Corp'l Evans with horses, and he was surprised that the Department Commander was not there. The British Consul came to the citadel shortly after we arrived, and wanted to see the commanding officer; but the boys did not seem to show him as much respect as he thought he was entitled to. The city was on fire at different places, and the firemen were afraid to come out and work until we protected them by patrols on the streets to keep order. I notice Lieut. Haviland in his statement says the firing on the city was done from the 'Swamp Angel' battery and from rifled guns on Fort Putnam. The 'Swamp Angel' had been dismounted early in the siege. Fort Putnam, known as Battery Chatfield, faced Sullivan's Island. Fort Gregg was the nearest point to the city, and did most of the firing on the city,

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principally from a thirty-pounder Parrott, at about four miles range.

" Paine's Dock, which was in front of the north point of Morris Island, may be remembered as the Confederate floating battery that was built at the commencement of the war and had been abandoned, and the high tides had carried it down on the marsh, where it made a station for our picket lines near the mouth of Light-house River. While we were going to the city, and some time after Major Hennessy had left the fort, another boat's crew landed and hoisted a flag on the parapet of Fort Sumter."

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CHAPTER XXVIII.

OCCUPYING THE FORTIFICATIONS.

WHEN the city was in our possession, the enemy's works on James Island and other fortifications around the harbor were taken possession of also by details from the various regiments. Company H and Company F of the Fifty-second Pennsylvania occupied the Citizen Battery and the " Bull of the Woods " on James Island.

The Fifty-second Regiment, after a few days' occupation of the city, was marched out to the race-course, about three miles in the suburbs west of the town, where it bivouacked until the camp equipage was brought up from Morris Island. From this point a movement was made in the direction of Sherman's line of march, in which the Fifty-second Pennsylvania took an active part. The force, only two regiments, went out about thirty miles, where, at Monk's Corners, it had a brush with a small force of the enemy. After driving them across the Santee Canal, the chase was abandoned, and the troops returned to Charleston on February 27th. On March 1st the regiment moved to Mt. Pleasant, a nice little residence place on the north side of Charleston Harbor about two or three miles west of Sullivan's Island on which stands Fort Moultrie. There were a number of handsome places here that had been vacated by the owners, who had fled away when we entered Charleston and taken refuge at Cheraw, near the North Carolina line, on the Great Pee Dee River. They had left P. D. quick, and much of their household goods and furniture remained. Nearly the whole regiment found quarters

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in various buildings. Companies H and C took up their abode in the spacious ball-room of the Mount Pleasant House. The Quartermaster and Commissary Department found quarters in a house occupied by a Frenchman, who had been engineer of a blockade-runner, now out of a job and apparently out of provisions. A very satisfactory arrangement was entered into, whereby the Commissary furnished the provisions, the family did the cooking, furnished and waited on the table, and made the beds. The Quartermaster Department furnished a fine piano, bringing it from one of the deserted mansions near-by, and the young ladies furnished the accompaniments and vocal music to make life pleasant. It was a wonderful change from the many weary months we had spent on the desert sands of Morris Island; but, alas, all too brief were its pleasures! On March 17th the Fifty-second Pennsylvania was rudely ordered away from this pleasant Mount Pleasant, and, taking transports, was landed a few days thereafter at Newberne, N. C. Here the old Fifty-second was incorporated into the Twenty-third Army Corps, which had been brought east by rail from Tennessee to Annapolis, Md., and sent down to North Carolina to augment Sherman's forces for the final " round-up " of the Confederacy.

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CHAPTER XXIX.

WITH SHERMAN'S ARMY.

THE Tenth Corps, commanded by General A. H. Terry, under whom our regiment had served on James and Morris Islands in South Carolina, was on the move from Wilmington towards Goldsboro. Schofield with the Twenty-third Corps occupied the latter place on the evening of March 21st, and Terry's command came in on the 22d, crossing the Neuse River from the south on a pontoon bridge, which they laid at Cox's Ferry. Sherman's army also made its appearance on this day, coming over the river on the same bridge. The left wing of his army, under General H. W. Slocum, had been attacked by all the Confederate forces General Joe Johnston could concentrate against him, at Bentonville, on the 19th, and a hotly contested engagement had taken place there. Johnston's forces amounted to about twenty-five thousand, with which he attempted to "do up" the left wing of Sherman's army before the right wing could be brought up. The Fourteenth Corps was struck heavily by Hardee and Hoke, and its leading division—Carlin's—was driven back the same as Casey's was at Fair Oaks. The Fourteenth Corps withstood the shock of repeated furious charges during the day, supported by the Twentieth Corps, which had been brought up on the left. The enemy, failing to destroy the left wing in detail, fell back behind his intrenchments on Mill Creek, which were held until Sherman's right wing came up on the 21st. That night Johnston retired towards Smithfield, destroying the bridges behind him.

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Sherman's army, concentrated at and around Goldsboro, was increased here by about twenty-five thousand troops, being the Twenty-third Corps and Terry's command called the Tenth Corps. These two corps were combined as the "Army of the Ohio" and given the position of "centre" of Sherman's army, the "right," or "Army of the Tennessee," under General O. O. Howard, and the left, called the "Army of Georgia," under General Henry W. Slocum, making three grand divisions. General J. M. Schofield, who had been in command of the Twenty-third Corps, was put at the head of the "Army of the Ohio," and General J. D. Cox succeeded him as commander of the corps. The Fifty-second Pennsylvania was given a place in the First Brigade of the Second Division of this corps. The division was commanded by General T. H. Ruger, and the brigade by Colonel O. H. Moore. The latter was colonel of the Twenty-fifth Michigan, one of the regiments of the brigade. On the 9th of April Colonel John B. Conyngham arrived in camp and took command of the regiment. He had been absent since the night of July 3, 1864, when he was captured with Colonel Hoyt while gallantly leading their men against Fort Johnson in Charleston Harbor. He was looking fine, and the officers and men were greatly pleased to have him once more in the saddle at their head.

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CHAPTER XXX.

MARCHING THROUGH NORTH CAROLINA.

THE next day, April 10th, orders were issued for the advance of the army, and the final march was begun. Everything in the shape of camp equipage not actually necessary for campaigning was left at Goldsboro, and the troops started off almost in "light marching order." The first day's march was through the "piny woods," where tar and pitch and turpentine were made. That night the camp was in a piece of pine woods where a plant was located for the manufacture of these so-called naval stores. In the morning, after the coffee and hard tack were disposed of, fire was started in the pitch that encrusted the ground for some distance around the old works, making a bonfire that sent a pillar of black smoke high in the air, which could be seen during the whole day's march by looking back when there was a halt. The march through Smithfield, where the Neuse River was crossed on a pontoon bridge, and on to Raleigh, the capital of the State, was rapid, hot, and dusty. The men, however, did not grumble; they were glad to be freed from their long tour of service on the seaboard, and once more "marching on" with a great army. It was indeed soul-inspiring and heart-strengthening, this new environment, and the prospect of very soon ending the great rebellion, putting new life and vim into the hearts and limbs of the Fifty-second boys. It was like getting out of enforced confinement to them, and it surely was to Colonel Conyngham, who so proudly led them onward.

While on the march and before reaching Raleigh, a

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man on a galloping horse passed along the line, swinging his hat and yelling to the troops, "Lee has surrendered to Grant—his whole army!" and went dashing on, repeating the glad news to every regiment on the road. A halt was made, cheers followed the announcement all along the line, and, when the truth was fully realized, pandemonium broke loose. No attempt to keep order or restrain the outburst of rejoicing was made. The officers were as wild as the men, joining with them in singing "Glory, glory, hallelujah!" and mounting stumps by the roadside to make speeches, then, swinging their hats, calling "three cheers for old Grant—God bless him!" and "three more for 'Uncle Billy' Sherman!" It was fully a half-hour before the troops, with their throats dry from yelling, shouting, and singing, again shouldered their muskets and continued the march. They had started out from Goldsboro with confident hopes of ultimate victory. Now they *knew* it was surely coming, and went gayly on with light feet, willing hearts, and ready hands to complete the work.

On the morning of April 13th Sherman's advance entered Raleigh. He pushed on with the cavalry towards Durham Station, followed by the right wing following the railroad, while the left wing swung away towards Ashboro to prevent Johnston retreating south. The "Army of the Ohio" took an intermediate route, leaving a considerable force at Raleigh to protect communications and be reserve for the right and left wings.

On April 15th Johnston was ready to throw up the sponge. Accordingly he made overtures to Sherman and arranged to meet him the next day five miles beyond Durham Station on the Hillsboro road to negotiate terms

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of surrender. A cessation of hostilities took place, and three days were spent in conferences between the two commanders. On April 19th it was announced that the terms had been agreed upon. It transpired afterwards that these terms were made subject to the approval of the authorities at Washington, and that they did not meet with approval there because they included some stipulations of a political nature not considered within the province of a military commander. To settle the difficulty General Grant came quietly to Raleigh by way of Moorehead City and Goldsboro, held a conference with Sherman, and instructed him that the government would approve only the same terms given to Lee at Appomattox. On April 26th Sherman had another conference with Johnston, who accepted the terms given to the Army of Northern Virginia,—and the war was over. General Grant had remained quietly in Raleigh during the final negotiations, only a few at head-quarters having any knowledge of his presence, and on the 27th left on his return. General Schofield was charged with the details of the surrender, which was completed at Greensboro, where the army under Johnston stacked their arms, packed their artillery, and dispersed in various directions for their homes.

While the Fifty-second was encamped at Greensboro the news of President Lincoln's assassination was announced. General Sherman had been advised of the fact at Raleigh, but had suppressed it, fearing the indignation of his soldiers would result in the capital of North Carolina being treated as harshly as was Columbia, S. C. The feeling that the war was over, and that this great sacrifice was the crowning cost of victory, pervaded the

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minds of the men, and no outbreak, beyond their smothered imprecations, took place. Some of the most prominent citizens expressed their abhorrence of the dastardly deed, and said that in Lincoln's death the South had lost the one great man upon whom they had depended for their future welfare.

After the completion of the details of the surrender and the dispersion of Johnston's army, four corps of Sherman's army—the Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Seventeenth, and Twentieth—started on their way to Washington, D. C., there to take part in the " Grand Review," and thence to their home States for muster-out.

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CHAPTER XXXI.

AT SALISBURY, N. C.

THE Fifty-second Pennsylvania, with the other regiments of the brigade, had marched from Raleigh by way of Chapel Hill and Graham, to Greensboro, and here went into camp, or rather bivouac, until the camp equipage left behind at Goldsboro was brought up. From here it was sent south to Salisbury, N. C., with the brigade, and camped there until July 12th, when a telegraphic order was received from the War Department for its muster-out. Tents were struck quickly and everything bundled aboard a train provided, headed for the North. The regiment filed into the passenger cars, the bell rang, the boys cheered, and the old Fifty-second Pennsylvania was on its way home. The train passed through Greensboro, Burksville Junction, and Petersburg, to City Point, Va. Here we boarded a transport, which steamed away down the James River, passing Harrison's Landing a little below on the left bank, where the regiment was encamped in July, 1862,—just three years before,—after passing through seven days' fighting in front of Richmond which closed McClellan's peninsular campaign. The old Harrison house and the Westover mansion looked about the same as they did three years before, and some of the boys could point out the trees under which they slept—or at least claimed they could—the first night after they reached that haven of rest. Leaving this familiar scene behind, the course was down the river to Fort Monroe and up the Chesapeake to Annapolis. Thence by rail to Harrisburg, Pa., passing through

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York on the way. When the regiment went to Washington in November, 1861, there were boys on the station platform at York selling hard-boiled eggs to the soldiers. When the train stopped at York on this last trip homeward, the boys with baskets of hard-boiled eggs were on the platform offering them for sale about as they did in 1861. Of course the "veterans," who remembered the incidents of the earlier box-car trip through York, had to buy some eggs and munch them with great gusto, as they related some of the amusing incidents of that first trip. Harrisburg was again reached, where quarters in Camp Curtin were once more occupied. The muster-out rolls were completed, the officers made up their final accounts for property turned in, and then the "old Fifty-second Pennsylvania" Regiment melted away into civil life.

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Appendix

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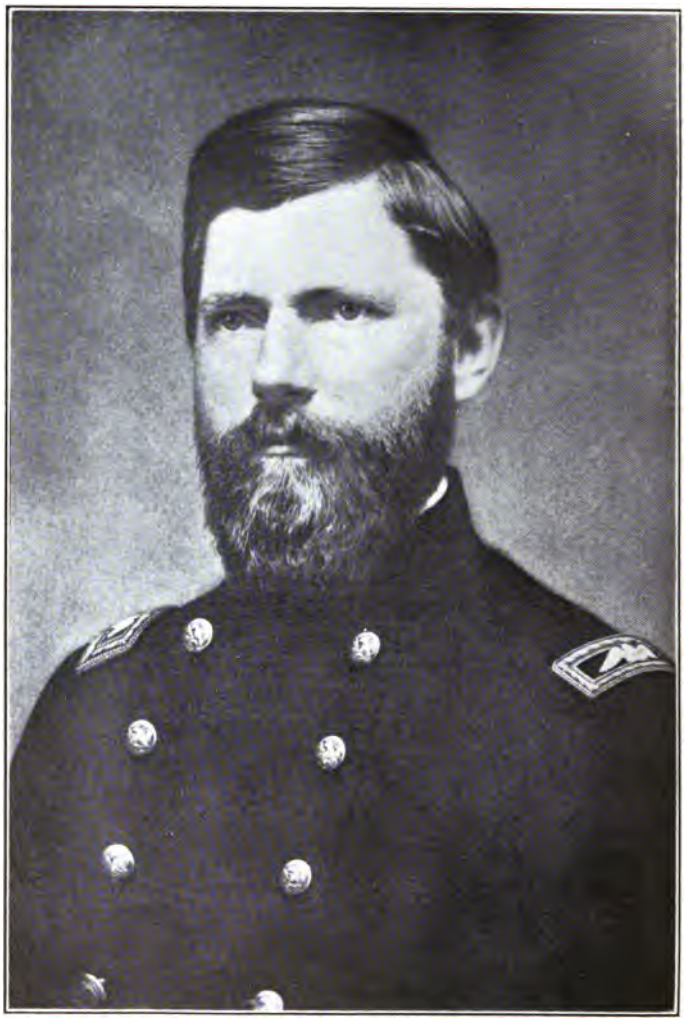

GENERAL HENRY M. HOYT

Colonel Fifty-second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers.
Brevet Brigadier-General United States Volunteers.

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Biographical Sketches

HENRY MARTIN HOYT.

THE Philadelphia *Inquirer,* Friday morning, December 2, 1892, published the following:

EX-GOVERNOR HOYT DIES IN WILKESBARRE—HIS CAREER AS A SOLDIER, POLITICIAN, AND LAWYER.

WILKESBARRE, December 1st.—Ex-Governor Henry M. Hoyt died at his home here shortly after 2 o'clock this morning. The end was peaceful. He had been suffering for a long time past. Six months ago he was stricken with paralysis, and three months later he had another stroke. Since then he began to fail rapidly. The ex-Governor since the war was never a strong man, having contracted a disease in the army which made him more or less of an invalid. The funeral will take place on Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock, when services will be held in the First Presbyterian Church of this city.

Henry Martin Hoyt was born in Kingston, Luzerne County, Pa., June 8, 1830. He was educated at Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, Pa., and Lafayette College, Mass., graduating in 1849. He immediately began the study of law in Wilkesbarre with George W. Woodward, later one of the justices of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. He married Mary E. Loveland, of Kingston, in 1855. He took part in the Fremont campaign and became an active member of the new Republican party.

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At the breaking out of the Rebellion he was active in organizing the Fifty-second Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers. He was commissioned lieutenant-colonel, and, his regiment being in the brigade of General Naglee, participated in the Peninsular Campaign of 1862. His war record is an enviable one and his active work soon earned him promotion. During the siege of Charleston, S. C., under General Quincy A. Gillmore, he was captured, July 3, 1864, in a night attack in boats on Fort Johnston, having succeeded in entering the fort but not in holding it. For some time he was confined at Macon, Ga., and was then taken to Charleston, whence he made his escape, but was recaptured. Finally he was exchanged and rejoined his regiment, being mustered out with the rank of brevet brigadier-general.

After the war he resumed the practice of law in Wilkesbarre, and became active in politics. In 1875 General Hartranft became a candidate for Governor for a second term. Hoyt was made chairman of the Republican State Committee, and conducted the campaign successfully. As a party leader he was bold and aggressive. In 1878 he became a candidate for Governor himself. His claims were warmly espoused by Mr. Quay, and as warmly opposed by Senator Cameron. Cameron finally yielded and Hoyt was nominated. Quay conducted the campaign for Hoyt and landed him a winner after a desperate contest in which the Third party vote was the unknown quantity.

As Governor, Hoyt showed a wonderful grasp of details. He was an educated man, a statesman as well as a politician, and he struck out for himself in handling questions of state. Up to this time he had been a strict

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party man, but gradually his inclinations led him into an independent channel. In 1879 he appointed Stanley Woodward additional law judge of Luzerne County. Woodward was a personal friend, but a Democrat, and the appointment aroused considerable feeling among Republican partisans, especially at Hoyt's home.

After the inauguration of Governor Pattison, Governor Hoyt came to Philadelphia and settled down to the practice of law. Disease grew upon him, and for the past four years he had been living quietly in Wilkesbarre.

The sketch of General Hoyt as above given fails to mention that in 1867 he held the office of additional law judge of the courts of Luzerne County under appointment of Governor Geary. In all the various important and trying positions of his military service and public life, he was a fearless man,—a champion of right and justice. He led his soldiers in action, and he was no less a leader in civil life both in thought and action. He was a man of broad mind and also of large heart. His sympathetic nature is well illustrated in his treatment of the Confederate officers who were placed as prisoners of war on Morris Island under guard in front of our fortifications, in retaliation for like treatment given himself and other Union officers in Charleston, where they were placed under fire from our batteries. After being exchanged he was temporarily in command of these prisoners and advised to reduce their rations to the same as given him while he was a prisoner. He visited the Confederate prison camp with this idea, but returned after conversing with the prisoners, saying, " Boys, I haven't the heart to do it—they are men like ourselves." He was a lovable man, and if he had any failings the " old boys "

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of the Fifty-second Pennsylvania will not recall them; "they knew him but to love him, they name him but to praise."

COLONEL JOHN BUTLER CONYNGHAM.

MAJOR, LIEUTENANT-COLONEL, AND COLONEL FIFTY-SECOND REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS; CAPTAIN THIRTY-EIGHTH U. S. INFANTRY AND BREVET-COLONEL U. S. ARMY.

THE subject of this sketch was born in Wilkesbarre, Pa., on the 29th day of September, 1827. He was the son of Judge Conyngham of Luzerne County, Pa., for many years president judge of that county. After completing his preliminary studies he entered Yale College in 1842, graduating therefrom with high honors in 1846. While pursuing his college course he became one of the founders of the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity of Yale. He took up the profession of law, being admitted to the bar of Luzerne County, August 6, 1849. He struck out for practice in a new field, going to St. Louis, Missouri, in 1852. He remained there four years and then returned to his home town. This was in the year 1856, when John C. Fremont was a candidate for President. It is not known that the agitation of the slavery question, at that time going on throughout the country, had influence in deciding him to leave the great and growing city of St. Louis or not; but it is surmised that, although a Democrat, his views of the inalienable rights of man were so strongly fixed, even at that day, that he found his environment uncongenial.

In the year 1858 he was one of the founders of the

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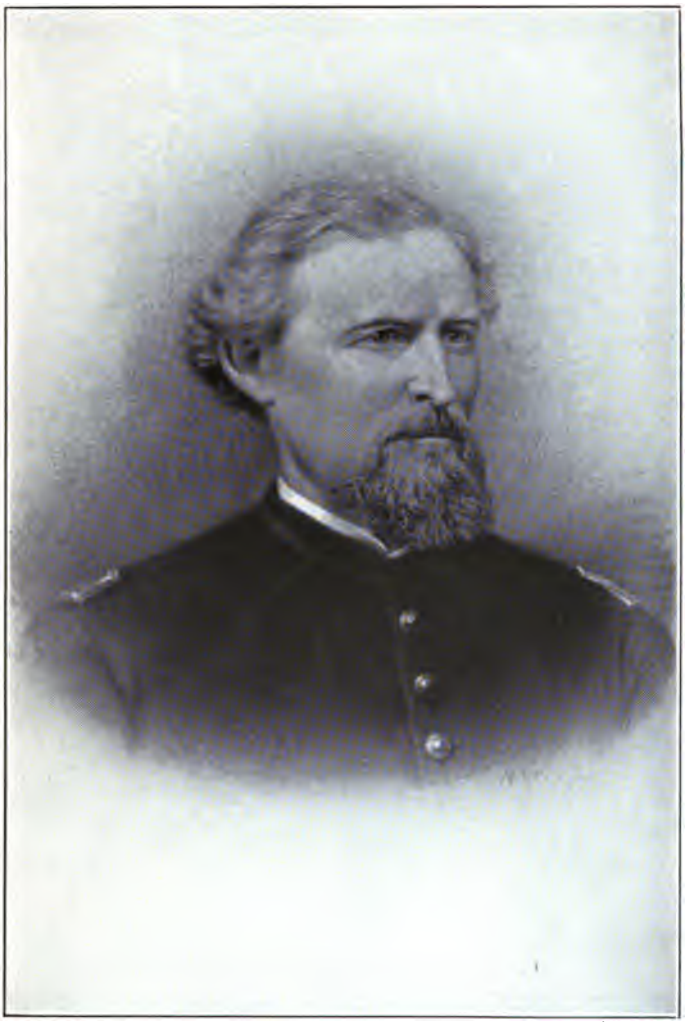

COLONEL JOHN B. CONYNGHAM

Fifty-second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers.
1861–1865

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Wyoming Historical and Geological Society in Wilkesbarre, and remained an active member during his lifetime.

When Sumter was fired upon, he did not hesitate to don the blue and go to the defence of his country. He entered the service and was made second lieutenant of Company C, Eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers. After his three months' term of service expired, he was ready for further duty, and was instrumental in completing the formation of the Fifty-second Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, for a three years' term of service. At the final foundation of the regiment, October 7, 1861, he was appointed major. He was in appearance, as he proved to be in fact, a thoroughgoing soldier. Tall and straight as an Indian, he inspired a confidence among the men of his command that was never withdrawn during the four years of service. He always insisted on a soldier being soldierly in appearance and doing his duty. He was thoughtful of his men, but he had a stern sense of duty which was obeyed implicitly and unquestioningly. Those under him were expected to do the same. At the battle of Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862, when the bullets were whizzing and shells bursting and men were dropping around him, his strong voice rang out, as he marched up and down the line, with "Steady, boys, steady!" and "Give it to them, boys; give it to them hot." Some of the old boys say he used much stronger language than that, but we leave that to the imagination of the reader. He was usually very concise and polished in his language, and if he ever used profanity it must have been under exasperating circumstances. There was no lack of provocation at Fair Oaks.

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On January 9, 1864, he was promoted to lieutenant-colonel, in place of H. M. Hoyt, who became colonel after the resignation of Colonel John C. Dodge.

As already recited in these pages, Lieutenant-Colonel Conyngham was in one of the leading boats in the attack on Fort Johnson in Charleston Harbor, and was among those who landed and led in the gallant but fruitless fight that ensued. It was in the early morning of July 3, 1864. With Colonel Hoyt, four other officers, and one hundred and thirty-five enlisted men, he became a prisoner of war. He did not return to the regiment until it had become a part of Sherman's army, when he reappeared April 9, 1865, at Goldsboro, N. C., and assumed command as colonel. His return was at the opportune moment, for the next day orders for the march were issued and he led the old Fifty-second Pennsylvania on its last campaign. After the regiment was mustered out, July 12, 1865, he returned to his father's home in Wilkesbarre. He was a bachelor and remained one. His tastes were not for society, and it was noticed by those at head-quarters of the regiment while in the service, that whenever he was introduced to ladies, who sometimes, as at Fort Monroe, called with visitors, he would blush like a boy. His reading, as before stated, was of the best literature. The *Atlantic Monthly* was one of the magazines most frequently in his hands when off duty. His familiarity with the styles of the contributors was such that after reading an article or essay (at that time unsigned) he would pencil the name of the author on the margin.

Under regulations of the War Department, officers who had been in the volunteer service might, by passing

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the examination before a board of officers appointed for the purpose, receive appointment and be commissioned as officers in the regular army of the United States. Colonel Conyngham passed such an examination and received a commission as captain. He was serving with the Thirty-eighth U. S. Infantry in New Mexico when stricken with the malady which caused his death.

His father, Judge Conyngham, going to visit him and if possible bring him home, met with an accident on the way in Texas in February, 1861, which resulted in his death. Colonel Conyngham died May 27, 1871.

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GEORGE ROYER LENNARD.

THE following extract from the *Wilkesbarre Record* of July 5, 1902, tells the story of his long, brave, and useful life. He died July 4, 1902:

BRAVE SOLDIER DEAD.

MAJOR GEORGE R. LENNARD PASSES TO THE GREAT BEYOND —HAD AN HONORABLE RECORD IN THE WAR OF THE REBELLION—WAS TWICE WOUNDED IN ONE BATTLE, AND CARRIED A CANTEEN AND A POCKET-BOOK THAT WERE PIERCED BY BULLETS—PARTICIPATED IN A NUMBER OF ENGAGEMENTS—A WELL-KNOWN AND UPRIGHT CITIZEN—CONYNGHAM POST COMMANDER ISSUES A STATEMENT.

Major George Royer Lennard, a soldier with an honorable record and for more than twoscore years one of Wilkesbarre's best-known citizens, passed away at his residence, 234 South River Street, yesterday morning. Death was not unexpected, his condition having been such the past three weeks as to prepare those who watched by the bedside for the worst. Major Lennard had been in poor health for over two years. About a year ago he submitted to an operation at a hospital in Scranton. It was only partially successful and he continued to grow weaker. While able to be about his home, he seldom ventured out of doors. His last appearance in public was on Memorial Day, when he appeared in the parade with his old comrades, following them to the cemetery in a carriage.

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MAJOR G. R. LENNARD

Fifty-second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry,
1861–1868

President of the Regimental Association, 1888–1902.

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MRS. (MAJOR) GEORGE R. LENNARD

Elected "Mother" of the Fifty-second Pennsylvania Volunteer Association, at Reunion, September 24, 1909, Scranton, Pa.

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About three weeks ago his old complaint attacked him in acute form, and from then until death relieved him he suffered greatly. He was cheerful and uncomplaining, however, exhibiting all the fortitude and patience of the courageous soldier. One of his last requests was that he be buried by his comrades.

The deceased came to this city in the fifties. His life was so upright, pure of purpose, and so devoid of ostentation that he won the hearts of all who came in contact with him in business or social relations. He was essentially a family man, his tastes being for his home and books. He was devoted to his wife and was her constant companion. But he never ceased to interest himself in the welfare of his comrades, and throughout his long illness he was pleased to converse with them, their visits being a source of pleasure to him.

His military record was one of notable achievement. He was a painstaking officer, kind and considerate, but still a strict disciplinarian. Between him and those under his command there sprang up a warm attachment, which has not lessened during all these intervening years. He has been the head of the Survivors' Association of his regiment since its organization, and when able never failed to attend the annual gatherings.

Major Lennard was a native of Philadelphia, where he was born on March 27, 1827. This would leave him 75 years old last March. He removed to this city in 1856 and followed mercantile pursuits until 1861, when he recruited *Company A, Fifty-second Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers.* His company was assigned to the Army of the Potomac, Naglee's brigade, Casey's division, Keyes's corps, and it participated in all the battles of the Penin-

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sular campaign under General McClellan. He later served in the Carolinas under Generals Hunter, Foster, Gillmore, and Terry. During the fiercely contested battle of Fair Oaks, Va., on May 31, 1862, while nearly outflanked and almost surrounded by a superior force of the enemy, he was shot in the left breast and at almost the same instant received a serious gunshot wound in the left thigh. He was carried from the battle-field and sent to St. Joseph's Hospital, Philadelphia.

When partially recovered he was honorably discharged by order of the War Department and promoted to be lieutenant-colonel in a new regiment then organizing. The order discharging him was delayed seventeen days in submission, which resulted in his failure to secure the promotion. The order was then revoked, and he was restored to his old position as senior captain by a special order of the War Department. He served with his regiment on Morris Island, S. C., until February 11, 1864, when he was appointed by a general order of the War Department assistant commissary of musters, Department of the South. He was promoted to be major of his regiment on April 13, 1865, and was retained in the muster department after the muster-out of his regiment until January, 1866. The following day he accepted an appointment to the pay department, and remained in that service until 1867, when he resigned and returned home, his service covering a period of six years.

Among the notable engagements in which he participated were the siege of Yorktown, battles of Williamsburg, Bottoms Bridge, Chickahominy, Seven Pines, and Fair Oaks, siege of Fort Wagner, Morris Island, Fort Sumter, Charleston, and a number of smaller engage-

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ments. Major Lennard will take to his grave the bullet which lodged in his thigh at the battle of Fair Oaks. Among his relics of the war is the bullet which struck him in the breast at the same battle. Among the other relics which he greatly prized were a pocket-book in which was his commission, the commission being perforated by a bullet, and his canteen, which was also pierced by a bullet.

In 1868, a year after he had returned to civil life, he was united in marriage to S. Maria Sage, of Pleasant Valley, Conn. No children were born to them. Major Lennard came of a family that achieved military fame. His uncle, George P. Royer, served in the Mexican War; his brother-in-law, John R. Waterhouse, served as captain in the One Hundred and Fourteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and his grandfather, George Royer, in the War of 1812. He was a member of Conyngham Post, G. A. R., of this city, since its organization, and was especially active on the committee which looked after the erection of Memorial Hall. He took a prominent part in the G. A. R. and several times served as delegate to national and State encampments. At his death he was President of the Fifty-second Regiment Survivors' Association, a position he held since the organization of the association.

Major Lennard was a member of St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, being a communicant of the church for more than forty years. He is survived by his wife and three sisters,—Mrs. Waterhouse of Germantown, Mrs. Sutliff of Philadelphia, and Mrs. Briest of Brooklyn, N. Y.

The funeral will take place on Monday with services at the house. Rev. Dr. H. L. Jones will officiate. Interment will be in Hollenback Cemetery.

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In Memoriam.

To LIEUT. EZRA S. GRIFFIN, Post No. 139,
Department of Pennsylvania,
Grand Army of the Republic.

Your Committee, appointed in accordance with a Resolution passed at the meeting of the Post held Friday, November 26, 1909, to draft Memorial Resolutions on the death of our late Comrade Ezra H. Ripple, who departed this life on Friday, November 19, 1909, beg leave to present a set of Resolutions as formulated by them, attached hereto and made a part of this report, all of which is respectfully submitted for the consideration and action of the Post.

SAML. H. STEVENS,
WM. MCCLAVE,
SMITH B. MOTT,
F. L. HITCHCOCK,
EDWD. L. BUCK.

RESOLUTIONS.

WHEREAS, one of our most esteemed members and best-beloved comrades, Ezra H. Ripple, has fallen from our ranks to take his place on the eternal camping grounds;

And WHEREAS, his life and public services were so prominent, his place in the hearts of the people so deeply fixed, coupled with the fact that he was a Charter Member and a Past Commander of this Post, justifies the suspension of our customary rule and, as a special mark

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COLONEL EZRA HOYT RIPPLE

Private Company K, Fifty-second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers.
Colonel of Thirteenth Regiment National Guard Pennsylvania.

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of honor in his case, and the adoption of Memorial Resolutions; therefore,

Resolved, that we, the members of Ezra Griffin Post, Grand Army of the Republic, deplore and deeply mourn the loss of our late comrade Ezra H. Ripple, and desire to place on record an expression of our heartfelt sorrow at the sudden order of the Great Commander which has called him from among us, and, by severing the fraternal ties and intimate relations engendered by many years of faithful duty and helpful comradeship, thrown upon our Post a sombre shadow of grief and regret.

Resolved, that, while we desire these Memorial Resolutions to express more especially the sentiments of our hearts as comrades, we wish also to record in some measure a recognition of Colonel Ripple's public and military services, and of the place he won and held in the hearts of this great community in which he passed so many years of his useful life.

Colonel Ripple always took a lively interest in public affairs, his well-known ability and activity securing for him recognition as a man who could do things and do them well, and he was called to positions of trust and responsibility.

When Lackawanna County was set off from old Luzerne in 1878, he was the first County Treasurer.

In 1896 he was elected Mayor of the City of Scranton.

At the time of his death he was postmaster of Scranton, a position to which he was appointed by President McKinley in 1897, was reappointed by President Roosevelt in 1907, and was serving his twelfth year of continuous service in that position when stricken down at his desk.

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He was identified with many of the business enterprises and industries of our city and county, and for the greater part of his life occupied a position of trust and responsibility in the coal operations of the late Wm. Connell.

His life was one of continuous action. He was "active in business" and "fervent in spirit," throwing into his undertakings the best efforts of his head, heart, and hands. His career of business activity was continued with persevering zeal until he finally fell prone in the harness.

He was not only possessed of business activity, but also of benevolent activity. "Bear ye one another's burdens" seemed with him to be an abiding command, which he obeyed with implicit faith. His helpfulness was not restrained or restricted by considerations of race, creed, or color. He exemplified that charity which "suffereth long and is kind," for his charities flowed in a ceaseless stream and his kindness never failed.

Many a widow and orphan will rise up to call him blessed. Especially is this the case with the soldiers' orphans whom he aided to an education and a start in life when he was a member of the Soldiers' Orphans' School Commission.

MILITARY SERVICES.

Colonel Ripple's first military service was during the War of the Rebellion when Lee invaded Pennsylvania in June, 1863, called the Gettysburg campaign. He at that time volunteered, serving in the Thirtieth Pennsylvania Infantry during the "emergency," as sergeant in Co. "H."

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In March, 1864, he joined Co. "K" of the Fifty-second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers Infantry as a private soldier. The regiment was then stationed on Morris Island, S. C., engaged in the siege operations against Charleston. On July 3, 1864, he was taken prisoner by the rebels, in an attempt, led by Colonel H. M. Hoyt with the Fifty-second Regiment, to capture Fort Johnson, one of the defences of Charleston Harbor. The attempt failed, and Colonel Hoyt, Lieutenant-Colonel Conyngham, with a considerable number of officers and men of the Fifty-second Regiment, were taken prisoners, among them Comrade Ripple. He suffered all the hardships and horrors of Southern prison-pens at Andersonville, Ga., and Florence, S. C., and on one occasion, while endeavoring to escape, was tracked and surrounded by bloodhounds that sadly lacerated and tore his flesh before the guards came up to take him back as a prisoner. He was paroled in March, 1865, and mustered out of service June 30, 1865.

At the formation of the Scranton City Guard in 1877, he was chosen Captain of Co. "D," and after the Thirteenth Regiment National Guard Pennsylvania was formed he was promoted to Major, afterwards to Lieutenant-Colonel, and in 1888 became Colonel of the Regiment, a position which he held for about ten years thereafter.

In 1895 he was appointed by Governor Hastings Commissary-General on his staff. He served also on the staff of Governor Pennypacker, and at the time of his death was serving as Assistant Adjutant-General with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel on the staff of Governor Stuart.

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PATRIOTIC INSTRUCTOR.

The record of Comrade Ripple's services with Griffin Post would not be complete without a reference to his successful work as Chairman of the Committee on Patriotic Instruction in Schools.

For a number of years past he has given to this work—the teaching of patriotism to the children and youth in all our schools, public, private, and parochial—a great amount of painstaking labor. It was with him a labor of love, but he undertook it gladly and carried it forward with such ability, fidelity, and enthusiasm as to make its influence felt the length and breadth of the valley in every schoolroom and among all the people. The chair of "Patriotic Instructor" occupied by him in our Post Room during his incumbency of that office will be a constant reminder of his faithful work, and his last words spoken to us on the Friday evening before his death, asking his comrades to "keep alive the interest in patriotic instruction," and "when called upon to assist in the work do your full duty to the best of your ability," attest the deep interest he felt in having the work carried forward, for "from the fulness of the heart the mouth speaketh."

"Take him all in all, we ne'er shall see his like again."

"Death loves a shining mark," 'tis said,
And so 'twas he that fell.
In grief we say, bowed o'er our dead,
"He doeth all things well."

We tender to his bereaved wife and children our sincere and heartfelt sympathy. They have lost a loving husband and father, we a faithful comrade, brother, friend.

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Roster Fifty-Second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, 1861 to 1865

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ROSTER FIFTY-SECOND REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS, 1861 to 1865.

OFFICERS, FIELD AND STAFF.

NAMES.	RANK.	MUSTERED INTO SERVICE.	REMARKS.
JOHN C. DODGE, JR.....	Colonel	Aug. 1, '61	Resigned Nov. 5, 1863.
HENRY M. HOYT.....	Colonel	Aug. 14, '61	Promoted from Lieutenant Colonel January 9, 1864. Brevet Brigadier General March 13, 1865. Mustered out November 5, 1864—Expiration of term.
JOHN B. CONYNGHAM.....	Colonel	Sept. 28, '61	Promoted from Major to Lieutenant Colonel Jan. 9, 1864, to Colonel June 3, 1865. Mustered out with regiment July 12, 1865.
JOHN A. HENNESSY.....	Lieut.-Col.	Dec. 2, '61	Promoted from Second Lieutenant Company K to Captain, from Captain Company K to Major January 5, 1865, to Lieutenant Colonel June 3, 1865, to Brevet Colonel and Brevet Brigadier General March 13, 1865. Mustered out with regiment July 12, 1865.
THOMAS B. JAYNE.....	Major	Oct. 11, '61	Promoted from Captain Company B January 9, 1864. Mustered out November 5, 1864—Expiration of term.
GEORGE R. LENNARD.....	Major	Aug. 16, '61	Promoted from Captain Company A July 9, 1865. Mustered out with regiment July 12, 1865.
NATHANIEL PIERSON.....	Adjutant	Aug. 15, '61	Promoted to Captain Company G May 19, 1863. Mustered out January 25, 1865—Expiration of term.
GEORGE H. STERLING.....	Adjutant	Oct. 11, '61	Promoted from Sergeant Major May 19, 1863, transferred to Company K October 10, 1864—detailed on staff General Alfred H. Terry. Taken prisoner of war by Mosby. Died at home after being exchanged.
HENRY A. MOTT.....	Adjutant	Oct. 2, '61	Promoted from Sergeant Company K to First Lieutenant October 11, 1862, to Adjutant September 1, 1864—Commissioned Captain Company K December 6, 1864. Mustered out with regiment July 12, 1865.
CHARLES F. DODGE.....	Quartermaster	Aug. 1, '61	Resigned July 4, 1863.
CHARLES P. ROSS.....	Quartermaster	Aug. 15, '61	Promoted from Commissary Sergeant to First Lieutenant and Quartermaster Aug. 10, 1863. Mustered out Feb. 25, 1865.
JOHN W. GILCHRIST.....	Quartermaster	Aug. 16, '61	Promoted from First Lieutenant Company A February 25, 1865, to Captain Company A March 1, 1865. Mustered out with regiment July 12, 1865.
SMITH B. MOTT.....	Quartermaster	Oct. 2, '61	Promoted from Quartermaster Sergeant March 1, 1865. Mustered out with regiment July 12, 1865—Veteran.
WILLIAM S. WOODS.....	Surgeon	Sept. 7, '61	Resigned April 20, 1863.

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J. B. Crawford	Surgeon	May 1, '63	Resigned May 30, 1864.
John Flowers	Surgeon	Dec. 15, '63	Promoted from Assistant Surgeon March 23, 1865. Mustered out with regiment July 12, 1865.
John G. McCandless	Asst. Surgeon	Oct. 15, '61	Resigned July 21, 1862.
Charles H. Dana	Asst. Surgeon	Aug. 4, '62	Resigned October 12, 1863
Rufus Sargent	Asst. Surgeon	July 31, '62	Resigned May 13, 1864.
John H. Kauffman	Asst. Surgeon	May 31, '64	Mustered out with regiment July 12, 1865.
John H. Drumm	Chaplain	Sept. 28, '61	Resigned August 1, 1862.
William H. Gavitt	Chaplain	Sept. 28, '63	Mustered out with regiment July 12, 1865.

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF OFFICERS.

Henry N. Sterling	Sergeant Major	Sept. 20, '61	Promoted from Sergeant Company B November 5, 1861. Discharged on Surgeon's Certificate May 11, 1862.
George H. Sterling	Sergeant Major	Sept. 20, '61	Promoted from Sergeant Company B November 14, 1862, to First Lieutenant and Adjutant May 19, 1863.
Edward W. Tracy	Sergeant Major	Aug. 16, '61	Promoted from Sergeant Company A December 20, 1863. Commissioned Second Lieutenant Company A November 4, 1864. Commissioned First Lieutenant Company A March 1, 1865. Mustered out with regiment July 12, 1865—Veteran.
Frank C. Bunnell	Qr. M. Sergt.	Sept. 20, '61	Promoted from Private Company B March 1, 1862, discharged on Surgeon's Certificate April 2, 1863.
Hugh R. Crawford	Qr. M. Sergt.	Nov. 4, '61	Promoted from Sergeant Company K May 30, 1863. Mustered out November 5, 1864—Expiration of term.
Smith B. Mott	Qr. M. Sergt.	Oct. 2, '61	Promoted from Sergeant Company K November 5, 1864. Commissioned First Lieutenant and Quartermaster March 1, 1865.
Charles P. Ross	Com. Sergt.	Aug. 15, '61	Promoted from Private Company H November 5, 1861, to Regimental Quartermaster August 10, 1863.
Sinton Tracy Roberts	Com. Sergt.	Sept. 5, '61	Promoted from Sergeant Company H August 10, 1863. Mustered out November 5, 1864—Expiration of term.
Peter B. Walter	Com. Sergt.	Oct. 10, '61	Promoted from Sergeant Company H November 5, 1864. Mustered out with regiment July 12, 1865—Veteran.
Peter Alldred	Hospital Steward	Oct. 10, '61	Mustered out with regiment July 12, 1865—Veteran.
William Mason	Drum Major	Oct. 2, '61	Promoted from Private Company K. Mustered out January 24, 1865—Expiration of term.
Albert N. Barney	Prin. Musician	Oct. 3, '61	Promoted from Musician Company F July 4, 1864. Mustered out with regiment July 12, 1865—Veteran.
Allen M. Haight	Prin. Musician	Oct. 29, '61	Promoted from Musician Company E August 26, 1864. Mustered out November 5, 1864—Expiration of term.
Peter J. Moreland	Prin. Musician	Nov. 4, '63	Drafted—promoted from Company E November 5, 1864. Mustered out with regiment July 12, 1865.

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REGIMENTAL BAND.

NAMES.	RANK.	MUSTERED INTO SERVICE.	REMARKS.
Frederick Wagner.....	Leader	Sept. 2, '61	Discharged by General Order August 16, 1862.
Anthony Bauer.....	Musician	Sept. 2, '61	Discharged by General Order August 16, 1862.
Joseph Bristley.....	Musician	Sept. 2, '61	Discharged by General Order August 16, 1862.
Stewart L. Barnes.....	Musician	Sept. 2, '61	Discharged by General Order August 16, 1862.
Charles T. Barnes.....	Musician	Sept. 2, '61	Discharged by General Order August 16, 1862.
William B. Conner.....	Musician	Sept. 2, '61	Discharged by General Order August 16, 1862.
Robert Campbell.....	Musician	Sept. 2, '61	Discharged by General Order August 16, 1862.
Charles F. Derby.....	Musician	Sept. 2, '61	Discharged by General Order August 16, 1862.
Wm. M. Fueglein.....	Musician	Sept. 2, '61	Discharged by General Order August 16, 1862.
Samuel L. French.....	Musician	Sept. 2, '61	Discharged by General Order August 16, 1862.
John Hartland.....	Musician	Sept. 2, '61	Discharged by General Order August 16, 1862.
Daniel Hay.....	Musician	Sept. 2, '61	Discharged by General Order August 16, 1862.
Alvin D. Jones.....	Musician	Sept. 2, '61	Discharged by General Order August 16, 1862.
Silas Leach.....	Musician	Sept. 2, '61	Discharged by General Order August 16, 1862.
Wm. L. Lance.....	Musician	Sept. 2, '61	Discharged by General Order August 16, 1862.
Frank M. Lehman.....	Musician	Sept. 2, '61	Discharged by General Order August 16, 1862.
Edward Mackin.....	Musician	Sept. 2, '61	Discharged by General Order August 16, 1862.
Carl Richter.....	Musician	Sept. 2, '61	Discharged by General Order August 16, 1862.
John G. Rahn.....	Musician	Sept. 2, '61	Discharged by General Order August 16, 1862.
Charles B. Sutton.....	Musician	Sept. 2, '61	Discharged by General Order August 16, 1862.
Thomas G. Schleppey.....	Musician	Sept. 2, '61	Discharged by General Order August 16, 1862.
Wm. J. J. Schleppey.....	Musician	Sept. 2, '61	Discharged by General Order August 16, 1862.

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COMPANY A, FIFTY-SECOND REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS, RECRUITED AT WILKESBARRE, PA.

GEORGE R. LENNARD.....	Captain	Aug. 16, '61	Resigned September 23, 1862, recommissioned March 30, 1863. Promoted to Major.
JOHN W. GILCHRIST.....	Captain	Aug. 16, '61	Promoted from Second to First Lieutenant July 21, 1862, to Quartermaster February 26, 1865, to Captain March 1, 1865.
EDWIN W. FINCH.....	First Lieutenant	Aug. 16, '61	Resigned July 21, 1862.
REUBEN H. WATERS.....	Second Lieutenant	Aug. 16, '61	Promoted from First Sergeant to Second Lieutenant July 21, 1862, discharged by Special Order February 1, 1865.
PHILIP G. KILLIAN.....	Second Lieutenant	Aug. 20, '61	Promoted from First Sergeant June 3, 1865. Mustered out with Company July 15, 1865—Veteran.
JOHN S. LINN.....	First Sergeant	Sept. 2, '61	Promoted from Corporal to Sergeant September 1, 1862, to First Sergeant September 15, 1864. Mustered out November 5, 1864—Expiration of term.
THOMAS W. AREGOOD.....	Sergeant	Sept. 24, '61	Promoted from Corporal to Sergeant November 6, 1864. Mustered out with Company July 15, 1865—Veteran.
DANIEL H. HARRISON.....	Sergeant	Sept. 21, '61	Captured July 3, 1864. Mustered out with Company July 15, 1865—Veteran.
DANIEL W. HOLBY.....	Sergeant	Sept. 2, '61	Mustered out with Company July 15, 1865—Veteran.
PETER ALLABACH.....	Sergeant	Sept. 2, '61	Promoted from Corporal to Sergeant June 25, 1865. Mustered out with Company July 15, 1865—Veteran.
EDWARD W. TRACY.....	Sergeant	Aug. 16, '61	Promoted to Sergeant Major December 20, 1863.
IRWIN E. FINCH.....	Sergeant	Aug. 16, '61	Mustered out November 5, 1864—Expiration of term.
THOMAS RAY.....	Corporal	Aug. 20, '61	Promoted to Corporal June 25, 1865. Mustered out with Company July 15, 1865—Veteran.
PHILIP S. BOYLE.....	Corporal	Aug. 29, '61	Promoted to Corporal November 6, 1864. Mustered out with Company July 15, 1865—Veteran.
HENRY S. MASH.....	Corporal	Sept. 16, '61	Promoted to Corporal November 6, 1864. Mustered out with Company July 15, 1865—Veteran.
LOREN D. ROZELLE.....	Corporal	Sept. 7, '61	Promoted to Corporal November 6, 1864. Mustered out with Company July 15, 1865—Veteran.
EZRA O. WEST.....	Corporal	Sept. 23, '61	Promoted to Corporal November 6, 1864. Mustered out with Company July 15, 1865—Veteran.
FREEMAN SOUDER.....	Corporal	Aug. 28, '61	Promoted to Corporal May 1, 1865. Mustered out with Company July 15, 1865—Veteran.
JOHN R. WILBY.....	Corporal	Sept. 9, '61	Promoted to Corporal May 1, 1865. Mustered out with Company July 15, 1865—Veteran.
SOLOMON W. TAYLOR.....	Corporal	Oct. 14, '61	Mustered out with Company July 15, 1865—Veteran.
FRANK GALLAGHER.....	Corporal	Sept. 21, '61	Captured—Died at Florence, South Carolina, October 15, 1864.
JOHN SCOTT.....	Corporal	Sept. 6, '61	Mustered out November 6, 1864—Expiration of term.

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COMPANY A, FIFTY-SECOND REGIMENT PA. VOLUNTEERS, RECRUITED AT WILKESBARRE, PA.—*Continued.*

NAMES.	RANK.	MUSTERED INTO SERVICE.	REMARKS.
GILBERT G. PARKER	Musician	Sept. 10, '61	Discharged Surgeon's Certificate March 18, 1863.
ALBERT, SIDNEY	Private	Oct. 8, '61	Mustered out with Company July 15, 1865—Veteran.
ALLABAACH, EDWARD W.	Private	Oct. 9, '61	Discharged August 1, 1862, for wounds received at Seven Pines, Virginia May 24, 1862.
AGER, WELLINGTON	Private	Oct. 9, '61	Killed at Fair Oaks, Virginia, May 31, 1862.
BARBER, ABRAHAM	Private	Sept. 17, '62	Discharged by General Order August 7, 1865.
BARBER, DAVID	Private	Feb. 13, '65	Mustered out with Company July 15, 1865.
BROWN, JOHN	Private	Oct. 15, '63	Drafted—Mustered out with Company July 15, 1865.
BROWN, JAMES	Private	Sept. 24, '63	Drafted—Mustered out with Company July 15, 1865.
BENNETT, PATRICK	Private	Oct. 29, '63	Drafted—Deserted June 8, 1864.
BARNES, HENRY	Private	Sept. 2, '61	Mustered out November 5, 1864—Expiration of term.
BURKE, WILLIAM G.	Private	Oct. 9, '61	Discharged Surgeon's Certificate, July 20, 1863.
BRIGGS, CHARLES A.	Private	Oct. 9, '61	Died at Washington, D. C., January 21, 1862.
BLACKMAN, LEWIS	Private	Oct. 23, '61	Deserted June 1, 1862.
CARMAN, FRANCIS E.	Private	Sept. 9, '61	Mustered out with Company July 15, 1865—Veteran.
CASSIDAY, THOMAS	Private	Sept. 23, '63	Drafted—Mustered out with Company July 15, 1865.
CITPRIS, STEPHEN	Private	Sept. 23, '63	Drafted—Mustered out with Company July 15, 1865.
CITPRIS, FRANK	Private	Jan. 23, '65	Mustered out with Company July 15, 1865.
CAREY, HAMILTON H.	Private	Sept. 25, '62	Discharged by General Order, June 25, 1865.
CAREY, GEORGE H.	Private	Sept. 17, '61	Mustered out November 5, 1864—Expiration of term.
CASTELLO, WILLIAM	Private	Sept. 24, '61	Mustered out November 5, 1864—Expiration of term.
CLARK, ROBERT	Private	Nov. 10, '63	Drafted—Transferred to Navy, June 8, 1864.
CITPRIS, LEWIS	Private	Sept. 23, '63	Drafted—Died at Morris Island, South Carolina, Nov. 13, 1864
CONTRYMAN, JAMES	Private	Sept. 28, '63	Drafted—Died at Morris Island, South Carolina, Nov. 24, 1864
CONNOR, SCARIGHT	Private	Oct. 9, '61	Deserted March 25, 1862.
DALLOWAY, A. M.	Private	Mar. 3, '65	Mustered out with Company July 15, 1865.
DELZELL, WILLIAM T.	Private	Sept. 23, '63	Drafted—Mustered out with Company July 15, 1865.
DUNN, BENJAMIN F.	Private	Nov. 4, '63	Drafted—Mustered out with Company July 15, 1865.
DASH, GEORGE S.	Private	Mar. 14, '64	Mustered out with Company July 15, 1865.
DUCEL, FRED'K H.	Private	Mar. 11, '64	Mustered out with Company July 15, 1865.
DAVIS, JOHN F.	Private	Mar. 22, '64	Never joined Company.
DILTS, CHARLES G.	Private	Oct. 9, '61	Discharged on Surgeon's Certificate October 29, 1863.
DAVIS, ELIAS	Private	Oct. 9, '61	Discharged on Surgeon's Certificate May 25, 1863.
DODSON, CHARLES M.	Private	Oct. 9, '61	Discharged on Surgeon's Certificate September 4, 1862.
EVERETT, SAMUEL	Private	Oct. 15, '63	Drafted—Mustered out with Company July 15, 1865.
EVELAND, NELSON S.	Private	Sept. 2, '61	Discharged by General Order June 21, 1865—Veteran.

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Eddy, James	Private	Oct. 9, '61	Discharged on Surgeon's Certificate February 26, 1862.
Frace, Jacob	Private	Oct. 24, '62	Absent sick at muster out of Company.
Frace, William	Private	Mar. 18, '64	Mustered out with Company July 15, 1865.
Frace, George H.	Private	Mar. 11, '64	Mustered out with Company July 15, 1865.
Frace, Wm. H.	Private	Mar. 18, '64	Discharged by General Order June 8, 1865.
Farrell, Thomas W.	Private	Oct. 9, '61	Discharged on writ October 10, 1861—Minor.
Frace, John	Private	Oct. 9, '61	Captured July 3, 1864. Died at Andersonville, Georgia, December 26, 1864, grave 12336—Veteran.
Greenwalt, George	Private	Mar. 14, '64	Mustered out with Company July 15, 1865.
Greenwalt, Chas. M.	Private	Feb. 25, '64	Mustered out with Company July 15, 1865.
Gaven, John	Private	Sept. 9, '61	Mustered out with Company July 15, 1865—Veteran.
Garringer, George	Private	Oct. 12, '63	Drafted—Mustered out with Company July 15, 1865.
Grumm, Frederick	Private	Oct. 14, '61	Mustered out November 5, 1864—Expiration of term.
Gavitt, Prentis	Private	Sept. 16, '61	Died November 17, 1861—Buried in Military Asylum Cemetery.
Griffin, John	Private	Oct. 15, '63	Drafted—Died at Morris Island, South Carolina, June 28, 1864.
Gillmore, John	Private	Oct. 9, '61	Deserted August 16, 1862.
Huntsman, John	Private	Oct. 8, '61	Mustered out with Company July 15, 1865—Veteran.
Hopes, Henry	Private	Nov. 9, '63	Drafted—Mustered out with Company July 15, 1865.
Horne, William	Private	Nov. 6, '63	Drafted—Mustered out with Company July 15, 1865.
Hypher, William	Private	Nov. 6, '63	Drafted—Mustered out with Company July 15, 1865.
Harter, Joseph A.	Private	Mar. 14, '64	Mustered out with Company July 15, 1865.
Halpin, Michael	Private	Sept. 11, '62	Discharged by General Order June 13, 1865.
Huff, William	Private	Sept. 26, '64	Discharged by General Order June 23, 1865.
Hedden, Nelson B.	Private	Aug. 27, '61	Mustered out November 5, 1864—Expiration of term.
Hess, Jacob	Private	Aug. 27, '61	Mustered out November 5, 1864—Expiration of term.
Haley, Thomas	Private	Aug. 20, '61	Mustered out November 5, 1864—Expiration of term.
Hedden, Arthur B.	Private	Oct. 9, '61	Discharged September 22, 1862, for wounds received at Fair Oaks, Virginia, May 31, 1862.
Housel, Joseph	Private	Oct. 9, '61	Discharged on Surgeon's Certificate September 18, 1862.
Hoover, Thomas	Private	Oct. 9, '61	Discharged on Surgeon's Certificate August 11, 1862.
Harrington, Henry	Private	Oct. 9, '61	Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps November 15, 1863.
Hudson, Edward J.	Private	Aug. 16, '64	Died at Hilton Head, South Carolina, January 19, 1865.
Hess, Samuel W.	Private	Oct. 9, '61	Died at Washington, D. C., December 28, 1861.
Hoffman, Reuben	Private	Oct. 9, '61	Died June 9, 1862—Buried in Citizens Cemetery, Annapolis, Md.
Jenkins, John S.	Private	Apr. 7, '62	Mustered out May 5, 1865—Expiration of term.
Jenkins, Robert	Private	Oct. 23, '61	Discharged September 30, 1862, for wounds received at Fair Oaks, Virginia, May 31, 1862.
Jenkins, Thomas J.	Private	Oct. 9, '61	Died July, 1864, of wounds received at Fort Johnson, South Carolina, July 3, 1864.
Killian, Thomas	Private	Mar. 7, '65	Mustered out with Company July 15, 1865.
Keef, Michael	Private	Aug. 16, '61	Mustered out November 5, 1864—Expiration of term.
Krother, Benjamin	Private	Oct. 9, '61	Discharged September 26, 1862, for wounds received at Fair Oaks, Virginia, May 31, 1862.

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COMPANY A, FIFTY-SECOND REGIMENT PA. VOLUNTEERS, RECRUITED AT WILKESBARRE, PA.—*Continued.*

NAMES.	RANK.	MUSTERED INTO SERVICE.	REMARKS.
KITCHEN, JAMES	Private	Oct. 9, '61	Died at Washington, D. C., December 6, 1861.
LERCH, DANIEL	Private	Oct. 15, '63	Drafted—Mustered out with Company July 15, 1865.
LOPE, FRANCIS S.	Private	Oct. 15, '63	Drafted—Mustered out with Company July 15, 1865.
LITTS, THOMAS G.	Private	Sept. 2, '63	Drafted—Discharged by General Order June 28, 1865.
LUTZ, MARTIN P.	Private	Oct. 9, '61	Discharged on Surgeon's Certificate December 3, 1862.
LAUBACH, FREDERICK	Private	Oct. 9, '61	Discharged on Surgeon's Certificate October 27, 1862.
LYNCH, PATRICK	Private	Sept. 17, '61	Deserted September 24, 1861.
MONEGA, CHESTER B.	Private	Oct. 7, '61	Mustered out with Company July 15, 1865—Veteran.
MILLER, JOHN	Private	Sept. 24, '63	Drafted—Mustered out with Company July 15, 1865.
MORGAN, NELSON P.	Private	Sept. 23, '63	Drafted—Mustered out with Company July 15, 1865.
MAHLER, JOHN F.	Private	Mar. 22, '64	Mustered out with Company July 15, 1865.
MEEKER, ALBERT J.	Private	Mar. 31, '64	Mustered out with Company July 15, 1865.
MOCK, FREEMAN	Private	Mar. 22, '64	Mustered out with Company July 15, 1865.
MEGARGAL, J. A.	Private	Oct. 17, '64	Mustered out with Company July 15, 1865.
MILLHAM, WILLIAM	Private	Mar. 28, '62	Mustered out May 5, 1865—Expiration of term.
MYERS, REEDER D.	Private	Aug. 29, '61	Captured July 3, 1861—Died at Andersonville, Georgia, December 22, 1864, grave 12334.
MILLER, JONAS	Private	Sept. 5, '61	Mustered out November 5, 1864—Expiration of term.
MOTT, WILLIAM R.	Private	Sept. 9, '61	Mustered out November 5, 1864—Expiration of term.
MULREY, MICHAEL	Private	Oct. 8, '61	Prisoner from July 3 to December 1, 1864—Mustered out March 1, 1865—Expiration of term.
MILLER, NICHOLAS	Private	Oct. 9, '61	Discharged on Surgeon's Certificate September 18, 1862.
MURRAY, JOSEPH P.	Private	Oct. 9, '61	Discharged on Surgeon's Certificate November 1, 1861.
MYERS, AMBROSE	Private	Oct. 9, '61	Died at Baltimore, Maryland, June 22, 1862.
MARKS, CHARLES W.	Private	Sept. 23, '63	Drafted—Deserted June 8, 1864.
MCGARLE, THOMAS	Private	Oct. 8, '61	Mustered out with Company July 15, 1865—Veteran.
MCCOOL, JOHN R.	Private	Nov. 7, '63	Drafted—Mustered out with Company July 15, 1865.
MCCANN, THOMAS	Private	Oct. 9, '61	Discharged on Surgeon's Certificate May 9, 1863.
MCBRIDE, FRANKLIN	Private	Oct. 9, '61	Discharged on Surgeon's Certificate January 15, 1862.
MCCORMICK, THOS.	Private	Oct. 8, '61	Deserted August 16, 1862.
ORTS, CHRISTIAN	Private	Sept. 18, '61	Mustered out November 5, 1864—Expiration of term.
ORTS, ELIFLET	Private	Sept. 16, '61	Died at Hilton Head, South Carolina, March 15, 1864—Veteran.
PIERCE, GEORGE S.	Private	Mar. 21, '64	Mustered out with Company July 15, 1865.
PETTY, JAMES M.	Private	Feb. 23, '64	Mustered out with Company July 15, 1865.
PAYNE, WILLIAM	Private	Feb. 23, '64	Mustered out with Company July 15, 1865.
PALMER, JOHN H.	Private	Oct. 9, '61	Discharged on Surgeon's Certificate August 31, 1862.

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PATTERSON, ABRAHAM D.	Private	Oct. 9, '61	Discharged on Surgeon's Certificate June 2, 1863.
ROGERS, EDWARD	Private	Nov. 6, '63	Drafted—Mustered out with Company July 15, 1865.
ROBERTS, SAMUEL	Private	Oct. 17, '61	Mustered out with Company July 15, 1865—Veteran.
RACE, GEORGE	Private	Apr. 9, '64	Mustered out with Company July 15, 1865—Veteran.
RITER, PATRICK	Private	Sept. 24, '63	Drafted—Mustered out with Company July 15, 1865.
RUSSELL, GEORGE W	Private	Mar. 7, '65	Mustered out with Company July 15, 1865.
RENSHAW, WILLIAM	Private	Oct. 10, '62	Discharged on Surgeon's Certificate March 17, 1865.
REESE, DAVID M	Private	Sept. 2, '61	Mustered out November 5, 1864—Expiration of term.
RAINOW, CHAS. S	Private	Sept. 17, '61	Mustered out November 5, 1864—Expiration of term.
RUSSELL, JAMES	Private	Sept. 2, '61	Mustered out November 5, 1864—Expiration of term.
RUNER, GEORGE W	Private	Oct. 9, '61	Discharged on Surgeon's Certificate October 21, 1861.
SMITH, JACOB	Private	Nov. 2, '63	Drafted—Mustered out with Company July 15, 1865.
SMITH, GEORGE W	Private	Nov. 4, '63	Drafted—Absent in parole camp at muster out.
SMITH, ERNEST	Private	July 15, '63	Drafted—Mustered out with Company July 15, 1865.
STIERS, JOHN A	Private	Oct. 17, '63	Drafted—Mustered out with Company July 15, 1865.
SOUDER, MOSES	Private	Mar. 21, '64	Mustered out with Company July 15, 1865.
SWARTWOOD, PETER	Private	Mar. 31, '64	Mustered out with Company July 15, 1865.
ST. CLAIR, WASHINGTON	Private	Aug. 29, '64	Discharged by General Order June 25, 1865.
SEELEY, JOHN	Private	Oct. 9, '61	Discharged on Surgeon's Certificate August 11, 1862.
SIMONS, WILLIAM	Private	Sept. 16, '61	Discharged June 15, 1865, to accept promotion U. S. Col'd Troops.
ST. CLAIR, ABRAHAM	Private	Oct. 9, '61	Discharged on Surgeon's Certificate July 15, 1862.
SMITH, BERNARD P	Private	Oct. 9, '61	Discharged August 14, 1862, for wounds at Fair Oaks.
STACH, JOSEPH T	Private	Oct. 9, '61	Discharged on Surgeon's Certificate, August 11, 1862.
STEVENS, ROBERT M	Private	Aug. 28, '61	Transferred to Twelfth New York Artillery April 9, 1862.
SMITH, MATTHEW	Private	Sept. 24, '63	Drafted—Transferred to United States Navy June 8, 1864.
SMITH, WILLIAM	Private	Oct. 9, '63	Drafted—Deserted December 2, 1864.
THOMAS, JOHN F	Private	Sept. 9, '61	Mustered out November 5, 1864—Expiration of term.
TURNER, DAVID W	Private	Aug. 28, '61	Mustered out November 5, 1864—Expiration of term.
TAYLOR, JOHN M	Private	May 5, '62	Mustered out November 5, 1864—Expiration of term.
TAHAN, PATRICK	Private	Oct. 9, '61	Discharged on Surgeon's Certificate February 26, 1862.
TROUP, ROBERT	Private	Oct. 9, '61	Discharged on Surgeon's Certificate January 14, 1863.
TIMMS, THOMAS	Private	Sept. 16, '61	Deserted September 21, 1861.
VANHORN, SHADRACH	Private	Oct. 9, '61	Died at Harveyville, Pennsylvania, April 17, 1862.
WARD, WILLIAM	Private	Aug. 16, '64	Discharged by General Order June 30, 1865.
WITHERS, WILLIAM S	Private	Oct. 9, '61	Discharged October 10, 1861—minor.
WHITAKER, LEWIS	Private	Oct. 23, '61	Discharged on Surgeon's Certificate April 26, 1862.
WILLIAMS, THOMAS	Private	Nov. 4, '63	Drafted—Deserted March 17, 1865.
WEEKS, AUGUSTUS	Private	Oct. 9, '61	Deserted October 30, 1861.
YAPLE, FLETCHER D	Private	Oct. 9, '61	Promoted to Hospital Steward United States Army May 9, 1863.

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COMPANY B, FIFTY-SECOND REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS, RECRUITED IN WYOMING COUNTY

NAME.	RANK.	MUSTERED INTO SERVICE.	MUSTERED OUT OR DIED.	REMARKS.
THOMAS B. JAYNE	Captain	Sept. 28, '61	.....	Promoted to Major January 9, 1864.
ROBT. W. BANNATYNE	Captain	Sept. 25, '61	July 12, '65	Promoted from Sergeant to Second Lieutenant September 27, 1862, to First Lieutenant March 31, 1863, to Captain January 9, 1864.
CHARLES RUSSELL	First Lieutenant	Sept. 28, '61	Oct. 29, '62	Resigned.
NORMAN P. FARR	First Lieutenant	Sept. 15, '61	July 12, '65	Promoted from Sergeant to Second Lieutenant June 13, 1863, to First Lieutenant January 9, 1864.
JOSEPH L. BENDER	Second Lieutenant	Sept. 28, '61	Feb. 2, '62	Resigned.
PHILO M. BURR	Second Lieutenant	Sept. 20, '61	July 12, '65	Promoted from Sergeant January 9, 1864—Commissioned as Captain Company C June 1, 1865—not mustered.
WILLIAM J. VAUGHN	First Sergeant	Sept. 15, '61	July 12, '65	Commissioned as Second Lieutenant June 1, 1865—not mustered—Veteran.
H. W. ROBINSON	Sergeant	Sept. 25, '61	July 12, '65	Veteran.
HENRY D. KASSON	Sergeant	Oct. 26, '61	July 12, '65	Veteran.
OSCAR P. HULBERT	Sergeant	Oct. 2, '61	July 12, '65	Veteran.
ALDEN M. WILSON	Sergeant	Oct. 19, '61	Oct. 30, '62	For wounds at Fair Oaks, Virginia, May 31, 1862.
WESLEY BILLINGS	Sergeant	Sept. 25, '61	Nov. 5, '64	Expiration of term.
JOSEPH SHANNON	Sergeant	Sept. 20, '61	.....	Absent sick at muster out.
HARRY B. BROWN	Sergeant	Sept. 20, '61	Nov. 5, '64	Expiration of term.
JEROME T. FURMAN	Sergeant	Sept. 10, '61	.....	Promoted to Second Lieutenant First South Carolina Colored Troops.
ALVA FASSETT	Sergeant	Sept. 20, '61	Aug. 11, '62	For wounds received in action.
GEORGE D. LOTT	Sergeant	Sept. 15, '61	Sept. 22, '62	For wounds received in action.
HENRY N. STERLING	Sergeant	Sept. 20, '61	.....	Promoted to Sergt. Major of Regt. Nov. 5, 1861.
GEORGE H. STERLING	Sergeant	Sept. 20, '61	.....	Promoted to Sergt. Major of Regt. Nov. 14, 1861.
FRANK C. BUNNELL	Sergeant	Sept. 20, '61	.....	Promoted to Qr. Master Sergt. of Regt. Mar. 4, 1862.
CULBERT B. ROBINSON	Corporal	Feb. 29, '64	July 12, '65	Veteran.
THOMAS W. EVANS	Corporal	Oct. 26, '61	July 12, '65	Veteran.
NELSON N. MOODY	Corporal	Sept. 20, '61	July 12, '65	Veteran.
ABEL A. CARTER	Corporal	Feb. 29, '64	July 12, '65	Veteran.
WILLIAM H. KISHBAUGH	Corporal	Sept. 20, '61	July 12, '65	Veteran.
EDWIN A. DEWOLF	Corporal	Sept. 20, '61	July 12, '65	Veteran.
DANIEL C. LOW	Corporal	Feb. 29, '64	July 12, '65	Veteran.

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LEVI E. DRAKE	Corporal	Feb. 29, '64	July 12, '65	Veteran.
GEORGE W. JAYNE	Corporal	Sept. 25, '61	Nov. 5, '64	Expiration of term.
GEORGE L. KENNARD	Corporal	Sept. 20, '61	Nov. 5, '64	Expiration of term.
JAMES K. P. WILSON	Corporal	Oct. 2, '61	Nov. 5, '64	Expiration of term.
ALLEN E. FASSETT	Corporal	Sept. 25, '61	May 19, '62	On Surgeon's Certificate.
JACOB A. COOK	Corporal	Sept. 20, '61	May 31, '62	Killed at Fair Oaks, Virginia.
AMMON HATFIELD	Corporal	Sept. 15, '61	June 2, '62	Died at Yorktown, Virginia.
THEODORE BARTON	Corporal	Sept. 20, '61	May 31, '62	Killed at Fair Oaks, Virginia.
BENJAMIN BULLOCK	Musician	Sept. 20, '61	Sept. 24, '62	On Surgeon's Certificate.
ASHTON, AUGUSTUS	Private	Feb. 24, '65	July 12, '65	
ALLEN, NELSON B.	Private	Sept. 16, '62	June 24, '65	By General Order.
ADAMS, ELISHA K.	Private	Sept. 20, '61	Nov. 5, '64	Expiration of term.
ADAMS, OSCAR	Private	Sept. 20, '61	.....	Absent sick at muster out.
ADAMS, GILBERT B.	Private	Oct. 2, '61	Nov. 5, '64	Expiration of term.
ADAMS, THOMAS	Private	Sept. 20, '61	Nov. 5, '64	Expiration of term.
ADAMS, SEARL A.	Private	Sept. 20, '61	Nov. 5, '64	Expiration of term.
ALLDRED, PETER	Private	Oct. 10, '61	.....	Promoted to Hospital Steward April 30, 1864—Veteran.
ADAMS, DANIEL	Private	Mar. 23, '64	June 7, '64	Died at Hilton Head, South Carolina.
BURGESS, CHANDLER N.	Private	Oct. 2, '61	July 12, '65	Veteran.
BAKER, BENJAMIN	Private	Sept. 23, '63	July 12, '65	Drafted.
BRINK, HIRAM	Private	Sept. 23, '63	July 12, '65	Drafted.
BATES, WILLIAM A.	Private	Sept. 12, '62	June 4, '63	On Surgeon's Certificate.
BULLARD, THAD. F.	Private	Sept. 12, '62	Dec. 27, '62	On Surgeon's Certificate.
BREWER, JONATHAN	Private	Sept. 16, '62	June 2, '65	By General Order.
BIRD, RICHARD	Private	Sept. 16, '62	Oct. 31, '62	On Surgeon's Certificate.
BEEBE, WILLIAM S.	Private	Aug. 16, '64	June 24, '65	By General Order.
BURKE, SOLOMON	Private	Sept. 26, '64	June 24, '65	By General Order—Drafted.
BRANSON, EDWIN, JR.	Private	Sept. 5, '61	.....	On detached duty at muster out.
BUCK, FRANK M.	Private	Sept. 20, '61	Nov. 5, '64	Expiration of term.
CRAFT, WILLIAM	Private	July 24, '63	July 12, '65	Drafted.
COOK, RICHARD	Private	Feb. 24, '65	July 12, '65	
COOPER, ISAAC V.	Private	Mar. 7, '65	July 12, '65	
COLB, NATHAN	Private	Sept. 24, '63	July 12, '65	Drafted.
CROMPTON, THOMAS	Private	Sept. 16, '62	Jan. 12, '63	On Surgeon's Certificate.
COLE, JOHN L.	Private	Sept. 16, '62	June 24, '65	By General Order
CONGER, MARTIN H.	Private	Sept. 16, '62	Feb. 12, '63	On Surgeon's Certificate.
CARRIER, ALLANSON	Private	Aug. 1, '64	June 24, '65	By General Order.
COVER, MICHAEL	Private	Sept. 26, '64	June 24, '65	By General Order—Drafted.
CLEARY, JAMES	Private	Sept. 20, '61	July 25, '62	Transferred to Fitch's Battery, N. Y. Artillery.
COOL, CAMERON L.	Private	Oct. 2, '61	Jan. 11, '63	On Surgeon's Certificate.
COLE, PHILIP H.	Private	Mar. 7, '64	Aug. 22, '64	Died at Morris Island, South Carolina.
COLBERSON, JOHN	Private	Sept. 24, '63	Nov. 23, '64	Died at Morris Island, South Carolina—Drafted.

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COMPANY B, FIFTY-SECOND REGIMENT PA. VOLUNTEERS, RECRUITED IN WYOMING COUNTY.—*Continued.*

NAME.	RANK.	MUSTERED INTO SERVICE.	MUSTERED OUT OR DIED.	REMARKS.
DICKINSON, NATHL. F.	Private	Oct. 19, '61	July 12, '65	Veteran.
DOOD, CHARLES L.	Private	July 24, '63	July 12, '65	Drafted.
DAVIS, WINFIELD S.	Private	Jan. 24, '65	July 12, '65	
DAVIS, RICHARD.	Private	Jan. 19, '65	July 12, '65	
DEINER, MORGAN.	Private	Sept. 28, '63	June 24, '65	By General Order—Drafted.
EGGLESTON, C. M.	Private	Mar. 8, '64	July 12, '65	
EASTMAN, MILES	Private	Oct. 2, '61	Nov. 5, '64	Expiration of term.
ELLIS, EARL	Private	Oct. 2, '61	Feb. 12, '63	For wounds received in action.
ELLIS, THOMAS.	Private	Sept. 20, '61	——— '62	Transferred to Fifth United States Artillery.
ELLIS, MINER.	Private	Oct. 2, '61		Deserted May 4, 1862.
FURMAN, WM. H.	Private	Oct. 2, '61	Nov. 5, '64	Expiration of term.
FRALEY, JOHN C.	Private	Sept. 15, '61	Nov. 5, '64	Expiration of term.
FISK, EBENEZER	Private	Sept. 20, '61	Nov. 5, '61	On Surgeon's Certificate.
FREAR, ASA H.	Private	Oct. 2, '61	Sept. 9, '63	On Surgeon's Certificate.
FINNEY, NELSON	Private	Sept. 28, '61	May 19, '62	On Surgeon's Certificate.
FERRIS, HENRY	Private	Sept. 15, '61	Dec. 25, '64	Died.
FERRIS, LEVI L.	Private	Sept. 15, '61	May 31, '62	Killed at Fair Oaks, Virginia.
GRIFFITHS, THOMAS	Private	Feb. 25, '65	July 12, '65	
GILMARTIN, JOHN G.	Private	Oct. 29, '63	July 12, '65	Drafted.
GAYLORD, GEORGE H.	Private	Sept. 16, '62	Mar. 10, '63	On Surgeon's Certificate.
GAVITT, WM. H.	Private	Sept. 28, '63	.....	Drafted—Promoted to Chaplain May 21, 1864.
GAVITT, JAMES W.	Private	Aug. 24, '64	June 24, '65	By General Order.
GROW, AARON D.	Private	Sept. 28, '61	Jan. 11, '63	On Surgeon's Certificate.
GRAVES, DANIEL	Private	Oct. 2, '61	June 10, '62	Died at Yorktown, Virginia.
GOODALE, JUDE	Private	Oct. 2, '61	.....	Deserted October 1, 1862.
GRAHAM, GEORGE W.	Private	Mar. 31, '64	.....	Deserted June 17, 1864—Drafted.
HILDEBRAND, NICH.	Private	Mar. 31, '64	July 12, '65	
HELLER, ADAM	Private	Nov. 7, '63	July 12, '65	Drafted.
HENDRICKSON, JOS.	Private	Sept. 24, '63	July 12, '65	Drafted.
HILE, CHARLES	Private	Sept. 24, '63	July 12, '65	Drafted.
HOAGLAND, JAMES	Private	Sept. 24, '63	July 12, '65	Drafted.
HELLER, JOHN B.	Private	Sept. 28, '63	June 24, '65	By General Order—Drafted.
HAUTZ, LEWIS.	Private	Aug. 20, '62	June 24, '65	By General Order.
HADSALL, MILES	Private	Sept. 20, '61	Apr. 16, '63	On Surgeon's Certificate.
HART, ALONZO	Private	Sept. 25, '61	Feb. 25, '62	On Surgeon's Certificate.
HAYNES, DEWITT	Private	Sept. 25, '61	June 5, '62	Died from wounds received in action May 24, 1862.

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Hunsinger, Charles	Private	Sept. 15, '61	Dec. 19, '63	Died at Beaufort, South Carolina.
Josling, Nathaniel	Private	Mar. 14, '64	July 12, '65	
Jones, Jonathan	Private	Sept. 25, '61	July 12, '65	Veteran
Joes, William	Private	Aug. 24, '62	June 24, '65	By General Order.
Jayne, John C.	Private	Sept. 16, '62	June 24, '65	By General Order.
Jayne, Harman M.	Private	Sept. 16, '62	Jan. 11, '63	On Surgeon's Certificate.
Jayne, Judson W.	Private	Sept. 10, '61	Sept. 27, '62	On Surgeon's Certificate.
Jennings, Albert	Private	Sept. 20, '61	Sept. 1, '62	For wounds received in action May 30, 1862.
Johnston, John M.	Private	Oct. 2, '61	Aug. 1, '63	On Surgeon's Certificate.
Kresse, Nelson.	Private	Nov. 2, '63	July 12, '65	Drafted.
Kale, Jacob	Private	Sept. 21, '63	July 12, '65	Drafted.
Kisler, Levi R.	Private	Sept. 24, '63	July 12, '65	Drafted.
Keller, Lew	Private	Sept. 25, '63	July 12, '65	Drafted.
Kerlin, Gustavus A.	Private	Feb. 24, '65	July 12, '65	
Knappin, Darius	Private	Sept. 28, '61	Nov. 5, '64	Expiration of term.
Livingston, Charles	Private	Sept. 24, '63	July 7, '65	By General Order—Drafted.
Lock, George	Private	Sept. 24, '63	July 12, '65	Drafted.
Light, Charles O.	Private	Aug. 15, '64	Aug. 26, '65	By General Order.
Lull, George M.	Private	Mar. 8, '62	Mar. 30, '65	On Surgeon's Certificate.
Lathrop, Anson	Private	Mar. 28, '62	June 9, '65	By General Order.
Lillie, Jared	Private	Aug. 27, '64	June 24, '65	By General Order.
Low, George L.	Private	Sept. 20, '61	Nov. 5, '64	Expiration of term.
Leroy, Delavan	Private	Sept. 15, '61	Feb. 12, '63	On Surgeon's Certificate.
Maxwell, Jacob C.	Private	Aug 29, '64	July 12, '65	
Maxwell, Myron	Private	Mar. 9, '64	July 12, '65	
Miller, Phillip	Private	Mar. 15, '65	July 12, '65	
Mowrey, Uriah H.	Private	Aug. 1, '64	June 24, '65	By General Order.
Maxwell, Joseph B.	Private	Oct. 2, '61	Nov. 5, '64	Expiration of term.
Maxwell, John D.	Private	Oct. 2, '61	Nov. 5, '64	Expiration of term.
Miller, John F.	Private	Sept. 25, '61	Nov. 5, '64	Expiration of term.
Martin, George S.	Private	Sept. 25, '61	Sept. 26, '62	On Surgeon's Certificate.
Morgan, Wm. B.	Private	Mar. 24, '64	Dec. 26, '64	Died at Morris Island, South Carolina.
M'Garr, Joab	Private	Aug. 27, '62	Dec. 27, '62	On Surgeon's Certificate.
Nease, Roland	Private	Nov. 2, '63	July 12, '65	Drafted.
Newman, Calvin G.	Private	Feb. 24, '65	July 12, '65	
Orchard, John P.	Private	Feb. 24, '65	July 12, '65	
Osborn, Samuel K.	Private	Feb. 19, '62	June 4, '63	On Surgeon's Certificate.
Overfield, Paul J.	Private	Sept. 20, '61	Nov. 5, '64	Expiration of term.
Oliver, George W.	Private	Sept. 20, '61	.....	Absent sick at muster out.
Oliver, Charles A.	Private	Sept. 20, '61	June 11, '62	Died of wounds received in action May 31, 1862.
Ogden, Joseph	Private	Mar. 28, '64	June 27, '64	Died at Morris Island, South Carolina.
Pierson, Silas	Private	Sept. 20, '62	July 12, '65	
Place, Edward	Private	Oct. 11, '61	Nov. 5, '64	Expiration of term.

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COMPANY B, FIFTY-SECOND REGIMENT PA. VOLUNTEERS, RECRUITED IN WYOMING COUNTY.—*Continued.*

NAME	RANK	MUSTERED INTO SERVICE	MUSTERED OUT OR DIED	REMARKS
PNEWMAN, WILLIAM	Private	Sept. 22, '62	Mar. 15, '65	Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps.
RIKER, JOHN H	Private	Mar. 14, '64	.....	Absent sick at muster out.
RHOADS, HENRY	Private	Mar. 14, '65	July 12, '65	
RINKER, ABRAM	Private	Sept. 20, '61	Nov. 5, '64	Expiration of term.
RUSSELL, WILBUR	Private	Sept. 25, '61	Nov. 20, '62	On Surgeon's Certificate.
SHARP, JACOB W	Private	Nov. 24, '63	July 12, '65	Drafted.
SOWER, HENRY	Private	Feb. 24, '65	July 12, '65	
SWEENEY, JAMES	Private	Sept. 23, '63	July 12, '65	Drafted.
SNOWDEN, ANDREW	Private	Nov. 5, '63	July 12, '65	Drafted.
SHINGLER, JOHN O	Private	Sept. 24, '63	July 12, '65	Drafted.
SHERWOOD, JOEL B	Private	Mar. 8, '64	July 12, '65	
SLIKER, MICHAEL	Private	Jan. 24, '65	July 12, '65	
STERLING, EDWARD G	Private	Sept. 16, '62	June 24, '65	By General Order.
STURDEVANT, EDWARD B	Private	Sept. 16, '62	June 24, '65	By General Order.
STERLING, JOSIAH	Private	Mar. 7, '64	Feb. 4, '65	On Surgeon's Certificate.
SNYDER, JONATHAN	Private	Sept. 26, '64	June 24, '65	By General Order—Drafted.
STOCKER, BURROWS D	Private	Feb. 25, '62	Mar. 18, '65	Expiration of term.
SUMNER, PORTER	Private	Sept. 15, '61	Feb. 18, '62	Transferred to Western Gunboat Service.
SHOEMAKER, DAVENPORT	Private	Oct. 2, '61	Nov. 5, '64	Expiration of term.
SHANER, DANIEL	Private	Sept. 20, '61	Nov. 5, '64	Expiration of term.
SMITH, DANIEL	Private	Oct. 2, '61	Nov. 11, '61	On Surgeon's Certificate.
SMITH, TILLESTON D	Private	Sept. 16, '62	.....	Deserted November 1, 1864.
TROWBRIDGE, JOSHUA	Private	Oct. 2, '61	July 12, '65	
TIFFANY, ABRAM L	Private	Sept. 20, '61	July 12, '65	
THURBER, GEORGE W	Private	Sept. 24, '63	July 12, '65	Drafted.
TOMPKINS, DANL. B	Private	Sept. 16, '62	June 24, '65	By General Order.
THATCHER, WILLIAM	Private	Aug. 20, '62	Mar. 29, '63	On Surgeon's Certificate.
TRIPP, JACOB	Private	Aug. 30, '64	June 24, '65	By General Order.
TIFFANY, GEORGE P	Private	Sept. 20, '61	Nov. 5, '64	Expiration of term.
TITUS, GEORGE H	Private	Sept. 20, '61	Nov. 5, '64	Expiration of term.
VANSICKLE, SOLOMON	Private	Sept. 16, '62	June 24, '65	By General Order.
VANOSEDELL, WILLIAM	Private	Sept. 1, '62	June 24, '65	By General Order.
VANDUZEN, ROBERT	Private	Mar. 28, '64	July 13, '64	Died at Morris Island, South Carolina.
WRIGHT, GEORGE D	Private	Oct. 11, '61	July 12, '65	Veteran.
WRIGHT, DANIEL M	Private	Oct. 11, '61	July 12, '65	Veteran.
WOODRUFF, JOHN L	Private	Mar. 31, '64	July 12, '65	

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WILCOX, GILES R.	Private	Mar. 3, '62	Mar. 18, '65	Expiration of term.
WARNER, DANIEL W.	Private	Mar. 3, '62	Dec. 3, '62	On Surgeon's Certificate.
WILLIAMS, ALFRED	Private	Sept. 10, '61	Nov. 5, '64	Expiration of term.
WRIGHT, CHARLES	Private	Oct. 2, '61	Sept. 5, '62	For wounds received in action May 31, 1862.
WAKEFIELD, DANFORD	Private	Sept. 20, '61	Dec. 28, '62	On Surgeon's Certificate.
WARNER, LEVI R.	Private	Oct. 19, '61	Aug. 1, '62	For wounds at Fair Oaks, Virginia, May 31, 1862.
WATSON, WM. W.	Private	Oct. 19, '61	Apr. 30, '63	On Surgeon's Certificate disability.

COMPANY C, FIFTY-SECOND REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS, RECRUITED IN CLINTON COUNTY.

WALTER S. CHATHAM	Captain	Sept. 12, '61	Nov. 5, '64	Expiration of term.
JAMES W. DEVLING	First Lieutenant	Sept. 12, '61	Jan. 20, '62	Resigned.
JOSEPH S. SHOWERS	First Lieutenant	Sept. 12, '61	June 21, '62	Resigned.
C. B. MATTHEWS	First Lieutenant	June 21, '62	Oct. 21, '62	Resigned.
W. V. HOLLINGSWORTH	First Lieutenant	Sept. 16, '61	Oct. 11, '64	Discharged—Was promoted from Sergeant to First Lieutenant November 22, 1863.
DAVID HAINES	Second Lieutenant	Sept. 23, '61	Feb. 5, '65	Expiration of term—Was promoted from Sergeant to Second Lieutenant December 2, 1863. Commissioned as First Lieutenant October 22, 1864—Not mustered.
ALEX. BLACKBURN	Second Lieutenant	Sept. 12, '61	Dec. 25, '62	Resigned—Was promoted from Sergeant to Second Lieutenant January 21, 1862.
WM. C. RUSH	First Sergeant	Sept. 23, '61	July 12, '65	Was commissioned Second Lieutenant October 22, 1864, and First Lieutenant March 26, 1865—Not mustered.
DAVID A. GHEER	First Sergeant	Oct. 17, '61	May 31, '62	Killed at Fair Oaks, Virginia.
AMOS G. MILLER	Sergeant	July 25, '63	July 12, '65	Commissioned as Second Lieutenant March 26, 1865—Not mustered.
NATHAN H. RUSH	Sergeant	Feb. 27, '64	July 12, '65	
CHARLES H. BECHU	Sergeant	Sept. 29, '64	July 12, '65	Drafted.
DANIEL HUGHES	Sergeant	July 24, '63	July 12, '65	Drafted.
JESSE H. RIPPEY	Sergeant	Oct. 21, '61	Dec. 26, '64	Expiration of term.
HARVEY FARLEY	Sergeant	Sept. 23, '61	Nov. 5, '64	Expiration of term.
FERDINAND ROTE	Sergeant	Oct. 1, '61	Nov. 5, '64	Expiration of term.
WILLIAM HOUSELL	Sergeant	Oct. 16, '61	Nov. 5, '64	Expiration of term.
GEORGE MYERS	Sergeant	Sept. 12, '61	Oct. 23, '63	On Surgeon's Certificate.
ROBERT S. ROWE	Sergeant	Sept. 23, '61	Mar. 22, '63	On Surgeon's Certificate.
JAMES CARROLL	Sergeant	Sept. 16, '61	Oct. 30, '62	On Surgeon's Certificate.

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COMPANY C, FIFTY-SECOND REGIMENT PA. VOLUNTEERS, RECRUITED IN CLINTON COUNTY.—*Continued.*

NAME.	RANK.	MUSTERED INTO SERVICE.	MUSTERED OUT OR DIED.	REMARKS.
JOHN S. BITNER	Sergeant	Sept. 23, '61	May 31, '62	Killed at Fair Oaks, Virginia, May 31, 1862.
BENJAMIN F. CLARK	Sergeant	Sept. 12, '61	July 26, '62	Died of wounds received at Fair Oaks, Virginia—Buried in United States Cemetery, Annapolis, Md.
CHARLES R. PHILLIPS	Corporal	Oct. 16, '63	July 12, '65	Drafted.
JAMES QUIGLEY	Corporal	Nov. 18, '63	July 12, '65	Drafted.
WM. H. GRAHAM	Corporal	July 24, '63	July 12, '65	Drafted.
PATRICK GALLAGHER	Corporal	Oct. 25, '63	July 12, '65	Drafted.
RICHARD WILLIAMS	Corporal	Sept. 24, '63	.....	Drafted—Absent without leave at muster out.
HORATIO V. COLVIN	Corporal	Oct. 15, '63	July 12, '65	Drafted.
JOHN H. WARD	Corporal	Oct. 29, '63	July 12, '65	Drafted.
JOHN D. SWEENEY	Corporal	July 24, '63	July 12, '65	Drafted.
FREDERICK HARMER	Corporal	Oct. 21, '61	Dec. 26, '64	Expiration of term.
FRANKLIN HINES	Corporal	Sept. 26, '64	June 24, '65	Drafted—Discharged by General Order.
PAUL B. SCHLAG	Corporal	Sept. 26, '64	June 24, '65	Drafted—Discharged by General Order.
JOHN T. VENATTA	Corporal	Oct. 7, '61	Nov. 5, '64	Expiration of term.
SAMUEL B. SHEARER	Corporal	Sept. 23, '61	Nov. 5, '64	Expiration of term.
ROBERT F. KERNS	Corporal	Sept. 12, '61	Nov. 5, '64	Expiration of term.
JOHN LANNAN	Corporal	Sept. 23, '61	Nov. 5, '64	Expiration of term.
JOHN SHROAT	Corporal	Sept. 12, '61	Nov. 5, '64	Expiration of term.
JOSEPH MORAN	Corporal	Sept. 12, '61	Nov. 5, '64	Expiration of term.
JOHN O. DAY	Corporal	Sept. 23, '61	Nov. 5, '64	Expiration of term.
JOHN C. BLACK	Corporal	Sept. 12, '61	Apr. 17, '62	On Surgeon's Certificate.
SAMUEL BULLOCK	Corporal	Oct. 16, '61	Apr. 21, '62	On Surgeon's Certificate.
ROBERT JONES	Corporal	Sept. 16, '61	Mar. 29, '63	For wounds received at Fair Oaks, Virginia, May 31, 1862.
HENRY H. SLENKER	Corporal	Sept. 16, '61	May 31, '62	Killed at Fair Oaks, Virginia.
HENRY C. SLENKER	Musician	Oct. 16, '61	Nov. 5, '64	Expiration of term.
EDWARD GREENWOOD	Musician	Oct. 15, '61	Feb. 21, '62	On Surgeon's Certificate.
ACKELBERGER, SAMUEL	Private	Oct. 17, '61	Nov. 5, '64	Expiration of term.
BURNS, THOMAS	Private	Sept. 24, '63	July 12, '65	Drafted.
BROWN, EDWARD C	Private	July 24, '63	July 12, '65	Drafted.
BROOKS, JAMES	Private	Nov. 24, '63	.....	Absent at muster out.
BRONSON, MYRON T	Private	Mar. 26, '64	July 12, '65	
BROWN, WM. S	Private	Apr. 13, '64	July 12, '65	
BELLIS, SILAS	Private	Feb. 15, '65	.....	Absent sick at muster out.
BILLODS, CHARLES	Private	Oct. 15, '61	Nov. 5, '64	Expiration of term.

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Brewer, Samuel	Private	Oct. 16, '61	Nov. 5, '64	Expiration of term.
Blough, Cyrus	Private	Sept. 26, '64	June 24, '65	By General Order—Drafted.
Blough, Daniel	Private	Sept. 26, '64	June 24, '65	By General Order—Drafted.
Berkley, Abraham	Private	Sept. 26, '64	June 24, '65	By General Order—Drafted.
Brant, Abraham	Private	Sept. 26, '64	June 24, '65	By General Order—Drafted.
Bonsall, John D	Private	Oct. 17, '61	Dec. 26, '64	Expiration of term.
Bonnell, James	Private	Sept. 12, '61	Jan. 3, '62	On Surgeon's Certificate.
Blush, Samuel	Private	Sept. 23, '61	June 2, '63	For wounds received at Fair Oaks, Virginia.
Brennan, James	Private	Oct. 27, '63	.....	Deserted May 6, 1864.
Buckle, Thomas	Private	Feb. 27, '65	.....	Deserted June, 1865.
Cullen, Robert	Private	July 24, '63	.....	Drafted—Absent at muster out.
Chatham, James B	Private	Feb. 24, '64	July 12, '65	
Crandle, Nathan	Private	Mar. 30, '64	July 12, '65	
Corwin, Jacob M	Private	Mar. 3, '65	July 12, '65	
Corwin, Joshua H	Private	Mar. 3, '65	July 12, '65	
Culver, Wm. G	Private	Sept. 23, '61	Nov. 5, '64	Expiration of term.
Curns, George C	Private	Oct. 27, '63	July 18, '64	On Surgeon's Certificate.
Campbell, John	Private	Sept. 23, '61	Aug. 15, '64	On Surgeon's Certificate.
Custer, Daniel	Private	July 22, '63	June 15, '64	Transferred to Navy—Drafted.
Conroy, John	Private	Sept. 26, '64	Dec. 11, '64	Died at Morris Island, South Carolina.
Casey, John	Private	Oct. 17, '61	Feb. 21, '62	Transferred to Western Gunboat Service.
Conglin, Nicholas	Private	July 20, '63	.....	Drafted—Deserted June 23, 1864.
Coffee, Thomas	Private	Sept. 24, '63	.....	Drafted—Deserted May 18, 1865.
Dolan, James S	Private	Mar. 31, '64	.....	Drafted—Deserted May 15, 1864.
Doil, Myron	Private	Mar. 29, '64	July 12, '65	
Darr, Philip	Private	Sept. 26, '64	June 24, '65	By General Order—Drafted.
Donley, Patrick	Private	Nov. 23, '63	June 24, '65	By General Order—Drafted.
Dougherty, James	Private	July 24, '63	June 4, '64	Transferred to Navy—Drafted.
Duffy, Thomas A	Private	Oct. 26, '63	July 14, '64	Died at Morris Island, South Carolina.
English, James	Private	Sept. 27, '61	June 17, '62	Died of wounds received at Fair Oaks, Virginia.
Fine, Jacob P	Private	Feb. 13, '65	July 12, '65	
Fredel, Baltzer	Private	Oct. 21, '61	Dec. 26, '64	Expiration of term.
Florris, Christopher	Private	Sept. 16, '61	June 2, '63	On Surgeon's Certificate.
Fox, Thomas J	Private	Sept. 23, '61	May 9, '63	On Surgeon's Certificate.
Fleming, Alfred G	Private	Sept. 12, '61	Mar. 29, '63	On Surgeon's Certificate.
Flynn, Michael	Private	July 24, '63	.....	Drafted—deserted March 18, 1865.
Griffin, Robert	Private	Mar. 29, '64	July 12, '65	
Greenwood, Isaac B	Private	Feb. 24, '65	July 12, '65	
Griffith, Peter	Private	June 26, '64	June 24, '65	By General Order—Drafted.
Gordon, Samuel	Private	Sept. 26, '64	June 24, '65	By General Order—Drafted.
Gibson, Wm. R	Private	Sept. 27, '61	Nov. 5, '64	Expiration of term.
Green, John F	Private	Oct. 18, '61	.....	Not on muster out roll.

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COMPANY C, FIFTY-SECOND REGIMENT PA. VOLUNTEERS, RECRUITED IN CLINTON COUNTY.—*Continued.*

NAME.	RANK.	MUSTERED INTO SERVICE.	MUSTERED OUT OR DIED.	REMARKS.
HUFF, ANDREW	Private	Oct. 17, '61	July 12, '65	Veteran.
HAHN, GOTLIEB	Private	Sept. 26, '64	.....	Absent sick at muster out.
HINCKLEY, SAML. G	Private	Feb. 24, '65	July 12, '65	
HENRY, JOHN C	Private	Sept. 16, '61	Nov. 5, '64	Expiration of term.
HOFFMAN, CHRISTIAN	Private	Sept. 26, '64	June 24, '65	By General Order—Drafted.
HORNER, JACOB C	Private	Sept. 26, '64	June 24, '65	By General Order—Drafted.
HOWARD, ABRAHAM	Private	Sept. 26, '64	June 24, '65	By General Order—Drafted.
HULIAN, JAMES H	Private	Sept. 16, '61	Mar. 24, '62	On Surgeon's Certificate.
HAVENER, JOHN	Private	Sept. 23, '61	Aug. 18, '62	On Surgeon's Certificate.
HENNESSY, WM	Private	Sept. 23, '61	Sept. 22, '62	On Surgeon's Certificate.
HOWER, JOHN	Private	Oct. 16, '61	June 9, '62	On Surgeon's Certificate.
HUFF, WOODS	Private	Sept. 16, '61	.....	Not on muster out roll?
HAYNES, ISRAEL	Private	Oct. 19, '63	Nov. 1, '64	Died at Hilton Head, South Carolina—Drafted.
JOHNSTON, WILLIAM	Private	Oct. 15, '61	Nov. 5, '64	Expiration of term.
JACKMAN, HENRY	Private	Sept. 16, '61	Dec. 11, '62	On Surgeon's Certificate.
JONES, AVERY T	Private	Oct. 28, '63	June 4, '64	Transferred to Navy—Drafted.
KELLER, MICHAEL	Private	Jan. 24, '65	July 12, '65	
KING, MICHAEL	Private	Oct. 26, '63	.....	Drafted—Absent by special order at muster out.
KRIDER, ABRAHAM	Private	Sept. 16, '61	Nov. 5, '64	Expiration of term.
KOONTS, MICHAEL	Private	Sept. 26, '64	June 24, '65	By General Order—Drafted.
KLOUSE, JOHN	Private	Oct. 18, '61	Dec. 26, '64	Expiration of term.
KING, HENRY E	Private	Sept. 12, '61	June 17, '62	Died at Philadelphia of wounds received in action at Fair Oaks, Virginia, May 31, 1862.
LITZ, JOHN	Private	Nov. 20, '63	July 12, '65	Drafted.
LEAMAN, JOHN	Private	Mar. 7, '65	July 12, '65	
LLOYD, THOMAS W	Private	Feb. 27, '65	July 12, '65	
LEMON, DANIEL	Private	Sept. 16, '61	Nov. 5, '64	Expiration of term.
LIVINGSTON, JAMES	Private	Sept. 23, '61	Nov. 5, '64	Expiration of term.
LIVINGSTON, H. C	Private	Sept. 23, '61	Nov. 5, '64	Expiration of term.
LAMBERT, HUGH	Private	Sept. 26, '64	June 24, '65	By General Order—Drafted.
LIVINGSTON, DANIEL	Private	Sept. 26, '64	June 24, '65	By General Order—Drafted.
LEHMAN, SAMUEL	Private	Sept. 26, '64	June 24, '65	By General Order—Drafted.
LIPPINCOTT, CHAS. E	Private	Sept. 16, '61	May 31, '62	Killed at Fair Oaks, Virginia.
MYERS, HENRY	Private	Nov. 25, '63	.....	Drafted—Absent at muster out.
MONIGAL, NEAL	Private	Oct. 27, '63	.....	Drafted—Absent at muster out.
MALONE, JOHN	Private	Jan. 24, '65	July 12, '65	

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Maloy, John	Private	Sept. 23, '61	Nov. 5, '64	Expiration of term.
Moore, William	Private	Sept. 16, '61	Nov. 5, '64	Expiration of term.
Mayes, John	Private	Sept. 26, '64	June 24, '65	By General Order—Drafted.
Miller, Moses	Private	Sept. 26, '64	June 24, '65	By General Order—Drafted.
Mull, William	Private	Sept. 26, '64	June 24, '65	By General Order—Drafted.
Mull, Henry	Private	Sept. 26, '64	June 24 '65	By General Order—Drafted.
Misener, David	Private	Sept. 23, '61	Aug. 8, '62	For wounds received at Fair Oaks, Virginia, May 31, 1862.
Moore, Robert	Private	Sept. 23, '61	Sept. 18, '62	On Surgeon's Certificate.
Moore, Wm. J.	Private	Oct. 16, '61	Aug. 29, '62	On Surgeon's Certificate.
Mincer, David R.	Private	Sept. 23, '61	Apr. 17, '62	On Surgeon's Certificate.
Moyer, Wm. T.	Private	July 25, '63	July 1, '64	Died at Morris Island, South Carolina.
Martin, Elias	Private	Oct. 26, '63	.....	Drafted—Deserted March 18, 1865.
McDonald, Mathew	Private	July 25, '63	July 12, '65	Drafted.
McClosky, Irwin T.	Private	Sept. 12, '61	Nov. 6, '64	Expiration of term.
McDonald, David	Private	Sept. 12, '61	Nov. 5, '64	Expiration of term.
McDode, John	Private	Nov. 18, '63	July 25, '64	On Surgeon's Certificate—Drafted.
Newberry, Wm. G.	Private	Sept. 12, '61	Nov. 5, '64	Expiration of term.
Newberry, Geo. W.	Private	Oct. 7, '61	Dec. 8, '62	On Surgeon's Certificate.
Naylon, Martin	Private	Oct. 1, '61	Dec. 9, '62	On Surgeon's Certificate.
Osborn, Henry	Private	Nov. 20, '63	.....	Drafted—Absent sick at muster out.
Palmer, John H.	Private	Oct. 27, '63	July 12, '65	Drafted.
Pullin, William	Private	Sept. 26, '64	June 24, '65	By General Order—Drafted.
Pedigree, Morris	Private	Oct. 1, '61	Nov. 5, '64	Expiration of term.
Pedigree, James	Private	Oct. 1, '61	.....	Absent sick at expiration of term.
Probst, Frederick	Private	Oct. 1, '61	May 31, '62	Killed at Fair Oaks, Virginia.
Quigley, Barney	Private	Jan. 10, '65	July 12, '65	
Robbins, Stephen D.	Private	Oct. 15, '63	.....	Drafted—Absent sick at muster out.
Ritchie, William	Private	Sept. 12, '61	Nov. 5, '64	Expiration of term.
Rummell, Emanuel	Private	Sept. 26, '64	June 24, '65	By General Order—Drafted.
Rupp, Peter	Private	Sept. 26, '64	June 24, '65	By General Order—Drafted.
Raymond, John D.	Private	Sept. 26, '64	June 24, '65	By General Order—Drafted.
Roberts, Charles	Private	July 22, '63	June 4, '64	Transferred to Navy.—Drafted.
Rosser, Oliver	Private	Sept. 12, '61	Nov. 8, '62	On Surgeon's Certificate.
Rosser, Wm. H.	Private	Sept. 23, '61	Sept. 16, '62	On Surgeon's Certificate.
Reed, Wm. A.	Private	Sept. 12, '61	Aug. 18, '62	Died—Burial record October 10, 1862.
Riley, Michael	Private	Sept. 24, '63	.....	Drafted—Deserted May 30, 1864.
Shiplet, Andrew J.	Private	Nov. 20, '63	July 12, '65	Drafted.
Sweeney, Michael	Private	Oct. 27, '63	July 12, '65	Drafted.
Stearns, Charles A.	Private	Feb. 15, '65	July 12, '65	
Stanmire, Philip S.	Private	July 30, '63	July 12, '65	Drafted.
Sytes, Frederick	Private	Sept. 16, '61	Nov. 5, '64	Expiration of term.
Smith, John	Private	Sept. 23, '61	Nov. 5, '64	Expiration of term.

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COMPANY D, FIFTY-SECOND REGIMENT PA. VOLUNTEERS, RECRUITED IN CLINTON COUNTY.

NAME.	RANK.	MUSTERED INTO SERVICE.	MUSTERED OUT OR DIED.	REMARKS.
SCHRACK, JOHN	Private	Sept. 26, '64	June 24, '65	By General Order.
SUMMERVILLE, WM	Private	Sept. 12, '61	Sept. 17, '62	On Surgeon's Certificate.
STAUB, BENJAMIN F	Private	Oct. 16, '61	Aug. 16, '62	On Surgeon's Certificate.
STOVER, JOHN H	Private	Sept. 12, '61	Mar. 1, '62	On Surgeon's Certificate.
SMITH, GEORGE S	Private	Sept. 12, '61	Dec. 11, '62	On Surgeon's Certificate.
SHARP, JAMES H	Private	Oct. 7, '61	Oct. 16, '62	On Surgeon's Certificate.
SWYMAN, GEORGE	Private	Sept. 16, '61	June 26, '62	Died at Yorktown, Virginia.
SHAFFER, JOSEPH	Private	Mar. 31, '63	Aug. , '64	Died at Morris Island, South Carolina.
SMITH, JOHN C	Private	Nov. 20, '63	.....	Drafted—Deserted May 18, 1865.
TURNER, UTLEY	Private	Oct. 15, '63	July 12, '65	Drafted.
TRUESDALE, JOHN	Private	Feb. 10, '65	July 12, '65	
TIFFANY, EDWARD	Private	Feb. 15, '65	July 12, '65	
VENATTA, REUBEN	Private	Oct. 7, '61	Nov. 5, '64	Expiration of term.
WILLIAMS, JOHN	Private	Nov. 20, '63	July 12, '65	
WELLER, FRED'K W	Private	Sept. 12, '64	.....	Drafted—Absent sick at muster out.
WINEGARDNER, M	Private	July 23, '63	....	Drafted—Absent sick at muster out.
WILKINSON, JAMES	Private	Sept. 12, '61	.....	Absent sick at muster out.
WETMILLER, HERMAN	Private	Sept. 26, '64	June 24, '65	By General Order.—Drafted.
WALTERS, CLEMENT	Private	Oct. 15, '61	Dec. 11, '62	On Surgeon's Certificate.
ZELLNER, HENRY	Private	Sept. 24, '63	July 12, '65	Drafted.

COMPANY D, FIFTY-SECOND REGIMENT PA. VOLUNTEERS, RECRUITED IN UNION COUNTY.

JAMES CHAMBERLIN	Captain	Aug. 28, '61	May 11, '63	Resigned.
SAML. CUSKADEN	Captain	Aug. 28, '61	.....	Promoted from First Lieutenant May 11, 1863—Absent on detached service at muster out.
J. P. S. WEIDENSAUL	First Lieutenant	Sept. 17, '61	May 22, '65	Promoted from Second Lieutenant May 11, 1863—Mustered out.
AARON STOUGHTON	Second Lieutenant	Aug. 28, '61	July , '64	Promoted from First Sergeant November 9, 1863—Dismissed.

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William Phillips	Second Lieutenant	Aug. 28, '61	July 12, '65	Promoted from Corporal October 1, 1864, and Commissioned as First Lieutenant May 23, 1865, but not mustered—Was a Veteran.
George W. Scott	First Sergeant	Oct. 16, '61	.....	Died from wounds received at Fort Johnson, South Carolina, July 3, 1864, date not given of death —Veteran.
Edward Zochman	First Sergeant	Sept. 24, '61	July 12, '65	Commissioned Second Lieutenant May 23, 1865, but not mustered—Veteran.
Lot Trate	First Sergeant	Sept. 3, '61	Nov. 5, '64	Expiration of term.
Jacob Fetter	Sergeant	Aug. 28, '61	July 12, '65	Veteran.
Wm. J. Evans	Sergeant	Aug. 28, '61	July 12, '65	Veteran.
Jacob Getter	Sergeant	Oct. 20, '63	July 12, '65	Drafted.
Joseph H. Pardoe	Sergeant	Aug. 28, '61	July 12, '65	Veteran.
Michael Flaherty	Sergeant	Aug. 18, '64	June 24, '65	By General Order.
Samuel Chalfant	Sergeant	Sept. 19, '61	Nov. 5, '64	Expiration of term.
William Richardson	Sergeant	Aug. 28, '61	Nov. 5, '64	Expiration of term.
William Connolly	Sergeant	Sept. 7, '61	Feb. 7, '65	A prisoner from July 3 to November 30, 1864.
Joseph R. Housel	Sergeant	Sept. 27, '61	Nov. 5, '64	Expiration of term.
B. F. Machamer	Sergeant	Aug. 28, '61	July 22, '62	On Surgeon's Certificate.
John McPherson	Sergeant	Aug. 30, '61	(not known)	On Surgeon's Certificate.
Wm. A. Sober	Sergeant	Oct. 26, '61	Dec. 3, '62	On Surgeon's Certificate.
James E. McBride	Sergeant	Aug. 28, '61	Dec. 1, '61	Died at Washington, D. C.
Joseph McCracken	Corporal	Mar. 17, '64	July 12, '65	
Thomas Mackey	Corporal	Aug. 28, '61	July 12, '65	Veteran.
Enoch Rice	Corporal	Sept. 24, '63	July 12, '65	Drafted.
Martin Young	Corporal	Sept. 25, '63	July 12, '65	Drafted.
John Tambler	Corporal	Sept. 24, '63	.....	Drafted—A prisoner from July 3, 1864, to January 12, 1865—On furlough at muster out.
James Campbell	Corporal	Oct. 29, '63	July 12, '65	Drafted—A prisoner from July 3, 1864, to November 27, 1864.
John Leidabeck	Corporal	Aug. 16, '64	June 24, '65	By General Order.
Elias K. Foust	Corporal	Sept. 2, '64	June 24, '65	By General Order.
Patrick Kearney	Corporal	Nov. 5, '61	Nov. 5, '64	Expiration of term.
Peter Sheddel	Corporal	Sept. 3, '61	Nov. 5, '64	Expiration of term.
Abraham Kauffman	Corporal	Sept. 14, '61	Feb. 28, '65	Prisoner July 3 to November 30, 1864.
Alexander J. Sober	Corporal	Oct. 26, '61	Apr. 18, '65	Prisoner July 3, 1864, to February 26, 1865.
Samuel Herman	Corporal	Aug. 28, '61	Oct. 31, '62	On Surgeon's Certificate.
Samuel Dolby	Corporal	Aug. 28, '61	.....	Not on muster out roll?
Israel Dunkelberger	Corporal	Sept. 30, '61	June 4, '62	Died of wounds received at Fair Oaks, Virginia, May 31, 1862.
Charles A. Penny	Corporal	Sept. 3, '61	Sept. 25, '62	Died at Craney Island, Virginia.
Gotlieb Smaltzried	Corporal	Sept. 7, '61	Sept. 6, '63	Died at Morris Island, South Carolina.
Henry Gallagher	Musician	Oct. 7, '61	June 15, '62	Died at White House, Virginia.

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COMPANY D, FIFTY-SECOND REGIMENT PA. VOLUNTEERS, RECRUITED IN UNION COUNTY.—*Continued.*

NAME.	RANK.	MUSTERED INTO SERVICE.	MUSTERED OUT OR DIED.	REMARKS.
CHARLES MCGREGGOR	Musician	Nov. 10, '61	.....	Not on muster out roll.
ABLE, JOHN	Private	Oct. 23, '63	Dec. 21, '64	Died at Annapolis, Maryland.
BENNETT, WM. H	Private	Sept. 27, '63	July 12, '65	
BROCIUS, GIDEON	Private	Aug. 28, '61	July 12, '65	Veteran.
BLAKE, CHRISTOPHER	Private	Sept. 24, '63	Nov. 7, '64	On Surgeon's Certificate.
BARKER, HENRY	Private	Sept. 2, '64	June 24, '65	By General Order.
BALLIETT, JOHN	Private	Aug. 28, '61	Nov. 5, '62	On Surgeon's Certificate.
BAKER, PETER	Private	Sept. 7, '61	Jan. 17, '63	On Surgeon's Certificate.
BURRIS, HENRY H	Private	Aug. 28, '61	Mar. 31, '64	Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps.
BOWER, WILSON M	Private	Oct. 10, '61	Mar. 4, '63	On Surgeon's Certificate.
BERKHEISER, ISAAC	Private	Oct. 20, '61	Aug. 7, '62	On Surgeon's Certificate.
BUCK, FREDERICK	Private	Oct. 25, '61	June 5, '62	Died of wounds received at Fair Oaks, Virginia.
BOWERS, JAMES	Private	Nov. 9, '63	.....	Drafted—Deserted June 13, 1864.
BLAKE, JAMES	Private	Sept. 23, '63	.....	Drafted—Deserted October 31, 1864.
COLLINS, GEORGE	Private	Oct. 23, '63	July 8, '65	By General Order.
CORNELIUS, JACKSON	Private	Aug. 28, '61	July 12, '65	Veteran.
CALLAHAN, MICHAEL	Private	Oct. 29, '63	Sept. 27, '64	Died at Andersonville, Georgia—Prisoner from July 3, 1864—Captured at Fort Johnson, S. C.
CAREY, ARCHIBALD	Private	Mar. 31, '64	Nov. 26, '64	Died at Florence, South Carolina—Prisoner captured at Fort Johnson, South Carolina, July 3, 1864.
COURTRIGHT, P. W	Private	Mar. 11, '64	June 13, '64	Died at Hilton Head, South Carolina.
CHAPPELL, IRA	Private	Sept. 7, '61	Apr. 10, '62	Transferred to Seventh New York Ind. Battery Artillery.
COGIN, JOHN	Private	Oct. 10, '61	Jan. 11, '63	On Surgeon's Certificate.
CORNELISON, JOHN R	Private	Sept. 7, '62	June 24, '65	By General Order.
CHAPPELL, GEORGE	Private	Oct. 25, '61	Apr. 7, '62	On Surgeon's Certificate.
CHALFANT, SAML	Private	.....	.....	Not on muster out roll.
DANNER, SAML	Private	Sept. 24, '63	July 12, '65	Drafted.
DAILEY, JOHN	Private	Mar. 24, '64	July 12, '65	
DONACHY, JOHN	Private	Aug. 28, '61	Apr. 17, '62	On Surgeon's Certificate.
DUCK, DANIEL	Private	Aug. 28, '61	May 31, '62	Killed at Fair Oaks, Virginia.
DANNEY, WILLIAM	Private	Oct. 29, '63	Dec. 10, '64	Died at Florence, South Carolina—Prisoner.
DOYLE, JOHN	Private	Sept. 25, '63	.....	Drafted—Deserted May 23, 1864.
DOYLE, THOMAS	Private	Sept. 29, '63	.....	Drafted—Deserted May 23, 1864.
DURYEA, JAMES	Private	Sept. 24, '63	.....	Drafted—Captured July 3, 1864—Joined rebel army November 15, 1864.

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Evans, Richard	Private	Apr. 14, '64	July 22, '65	By General Order.
Emerick, Philip	Private	Sept. 10, '61	Oct. 14, '62	On Surgeon's Certificate.
Fisher, Peter	Private	Oct. 15, '61	July 12, '65	Veteran.
Fadden, James	Private	Feb. 18, '65	July 12, '65	
Fenstermacher, Jas	Private	Sept. 24, '63	July 12, '65	Drafted.
Fertig, John	Private	Sept. 24, '61	.....	Captured July 3, 1864.
Foulds, Richard	Private	Sept. 30, '61	Sept. 21, '62	On Surgeon's Certificate.
Geiger, Lewis	Private	Oct. 29, '63	July 12, '65	Drafted.
Gunn, Jeremiah	Private	Sept. 22, '63	July 12, '65	Drafted.
Grey, William	Private	July 24, '63	July 1, '64	Transferred to United States Regulars. Drafted.
Gordon, George	Private	Sept. 19, '61	Feb. 28, '65	Prisoner from July 3 to November 30, 1864.
Gross, Joseph	Private	Sept. 7, '61	June 19, '62	Died at Washington, D. C.
Greiger, Jacob	Private	Nov. 5, '63	.....	Drafted. Captured; joined rebels October 1, 1864.
Gahring, Charles	Private	Sept. 24, '63	Oct. 18, '64	Died at Florence, South Carolina, a prisoner.
Hankey, John	Private	Feb. 15, '65	July 12, '65	
Hankey, Frank	Private	Feb. 15, '65	July 12, '65	
Hufford, Lewis	Private	Mar. 14, '65	July 12, '65	
Helwick, Andrew	Private	Sept. 23, '63	.....	Drafted. Captured July 3, 1864.
Heller, Jeremiah	Private	Sept. 24, '61	.....	Taken prisoner July 3, 1864.
Heimbach, Benj. F	Private	Sept. 24, '61	Nov. 5, '64	Expiration of term.
Hensyl, Lot	Private	Sept. 30, '61	Nov. 5, '64	Expiration of term.
Houtz, Austin S	Private	Aug. 28, '61	Dec. 20, '64	By Special Order.
Hunter, John	Private	Oct. 20, '63	May 31, '65	On Surgeon's Certificate. Drafted.
Heaton, John	Private	Oct. 25, '61	Jan. 7, '63	On Surgeon's Certificate.
Hall, Henry	Private	Sept. 23, '63	.....	Drafted. Deserted October 14, 1864.
Irving, Abraham	Private	Oct. 17, '63	July 12, '65	Drafted.
Jarrett, Franklin	Private	Oct. 11, '61	Feb. 28, '65	Prisoner from July 3 to November 30, 1864.
Jones, Daniel	Private	Aug. 28, '61	Jan. 19, '63	On Surgeon's Certificate.
Jameson, Henry	Private	Sept. 24, '63	.....	Drafted. Captured; joined rebels, October 1, 1864.
Kinney, John	Private	Sept. 23, '63	.....	Drafted. Captured July 3, 1864.
Kintner, Maurice	Private	Oct. 23, '63	July 12, '65	Drafted.
Krider, Jacob	Private	Sept. 24, '63	.....	Drafted. Absent sick at muster out.
Kirsch, Frederick	Private	Oct. 11, '61	Nov. 5, '64	Expiration of term.
Krider, Daniel	Private	Oct. 9, '61	Feb. 11, '63	On Surgeon's Certificate.
Loch, Samuel	Private	Oct. 27, '63	July 12, '65	Drafted.
Long, Zephaniah	Private	Feb. 16, '65	July 12, '65	
Long, Charles	Private	Oct. 26, '63	.....	Drafted. Captured July 3, 1864.
Lambreaux, O. H	Private	Feb. 16, '65	July 12, '65	
Livengood, Abr'm	Private	Sept. 23, '63	June 24, '65	By General Order. Drafted.
Lenhart, Henry	Private	Aug. 28, '61	Aug. 25, '64	On Surgeon's Certificate.
Long, John F	Private	Sept. 24, '61	Dec. 12, '62	On Surgeon's Certificate.
Lupold, Jeremiah	Private	Oct. 5, '61	.....	Transferred to Gunboat Flotilla, and killed at Fort Henry, Tennessee, April 2, 1862.

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COMPANY D, FIFTY-SECOND REG. PA. VOLUNTEERS, RECRUITED IN UNION COUNTY, PA.—*Continued.*

NAME	RANK	MUSTERED INTO SERVICE	MUSTERED OUT OR DIED	REMARKS
LONG, ISAAC	Private	Sept. 19, '61	.....	Deserted October 25, 1861.
LENNARD, JAMES	Private	Nov. 9, '63	.....	Deserted May 23, 1864.
MILLER, WILLIAM	Private	Jan. 18, '65	July 12, '65	
MORRISON, MICHAEL	Private	Mar. 30, '64	July 12, '65	
MORAN, PATRICK	Private	Apr. 5, '64	July 12, '65	
MUSSER, JOHN	Private	Oct. 11, '61	Nov. 5, '64	Expiration of term.
MINNIER, SAMUEL	Private	Oct. 11, '61	July 20, '62	Transferred to Eighth New York Ind. Battery Artillery.
MESSERSMITH, JERE	Private	Sept. 2, '64	June 24, '65	By General Order.
MARTIN, WILLIAM	Private	Oct. 7, '61	Dec. 12, '62	On Surgeon's Certificate.
MOYER, BENJ. F	Private	Oct. 7, '61	May 31, '62	Killed at Fair Oaks, Virginia.
MUSSELMAN, JOHN	Private	Sept. 24, '61	Nov. 27, '62	Died at Yorktown, Virginia.
MILLER, AMZI W	Private	Mar. 17, '64	Oct. 1, '64	Captured June 3, 1864. Died at Andersonville, October 1, 1864.
MARTIN, DAVID	Private	Aug. 28, '61	Mar. 8, '63	On Surgeon's Certificate.
MCGANNEL, EDWARD	Private	Oct. 10, '61	May 31, '62	Killed at Fair Oaks, Virginia.
NAGLE, SAMUEL	Private	Oct. 10, '61	.....	Captured July 3, 1864; prisoner.
NEIFERT, HENRY	Private	Sept. 9, '64	June 24, '65	By General Order.
OLLY, WM. L	Private	Oct. 30, '61	Nov. 30, '62	Discharged.
OTT, SAMUEL	Private	Nov. 18, '63	July 12, '65	Drafted.
OWENS, JOHN H	Private	Mar. 1, '65	July 12, '65	
O'GARA, DOMINICK	Private	Oct. 25, '61	May 9, '63	On Surgeon's Certificate.
PORTH, HENRY C	Private	Sept. 7, '61	July 12, '65	
PELL, BENJAMIN	Private	Mar. 21, '64	Oct. 21, '64	Died at Florence, South Carolina; a prisoner. Captured at Fort Johnson, July 3, 1864.
POOLE, GILBERT	Private	Mar. 1, '64	Aug. 22, '64	Captured at Fort Johnson, July 3, 1864. Died at Florence, South Carolina.
POOLE, JOSIAH	Private	Mar. 21, '64	Sept. 23, '64	Died (place of death not given).
PRICE, WILLIAM	Private	Sept. 25, '63	.....	Drafted. Deserted May 23, 1864.
PIFER, ELIAS F	Private	Sept. 7, '61	Jan. 27, '63	Discharged for disability.
RANSOM, THOS. D	Private	Feb. 16, '65	July 12, '65	
RICHARDS, CHARLES	Private	Sept. 23, '63	July 12, '65	Drafted.
RAHMER, CHARLES	Private	Oct. 11, '61	.....	Captured July 3, 1864.
RICHLEY, FREDERICK	Private	Oct. 11, '61	.....	Absent sick at muster out.
ROHRABACH, HENRY	Private	Sept. 3, '61	June 2, '65	On Surgeon's Certificate. Veteran.
RUTLOSS, MORITZ C	Private	Sept. 26, '63	July 12, '65	Drafted.

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RENNEY, JAMES B.....	Private	Oct. 20, '61	Dec. 17, '62	Died at Yorktown, Virginia.
REED, SAMUEL.....	Private	Oct. 20, '61	.....	Died July, 1864, of wounds received at Fort Johnson, South Carolina; a prisoner.
STETLER, CHARLES.....	Private	Feb. 18, '65	July 12, '65	
STAPLETON, FRANKLIN.....	Private	Oct. 11, '61	Nov. 5, '64	Expiration of term.
SHEIBELHOOD, JOS.....	Private	Oct. 16, '61	Dec. , '62	On Surgeon's Certificate.
SOBER, AARON.....	Private	Oct. 16, '61	Sept. 13, '62	On Surgeon's Certificate.
SMITH, WM. H.....	Private	Aug. 28, '61	Oct. 26, '62	On Surgeon's Certificate.
SAUNDERS, SAML.....	Private	Sept. 7, '61	Feb. 28, '63	On Surgeon's Certificate.
SPRINGER, JOSEPH.....	Private	Sept. 24, '61	June 6, '62	On Surgeon's Certificate.
SOBER, SALATHIEL.....	Private	Oct. 16, '61	May 31, '62	Killed at Fair Oaks, Virginia.
SPACHT, MICHAEL J.....	Private	Sept. 27, '61	June 24, '62	Died at Washington, D. C., of wounds received at Fair Oaks, Virginia.
STAPLES, NELSON.....	Private	Oct. 29, '63	Oct. 21, '64	Died at Florence, South Carolina, a prisoner. Captured at Fort Johnson, July 3, 1864.
SOUDER, HENRY J.....	Private	Apr. 13, '64	Oct. 20, '64	Captured at Fort Johnson, July 3, 1864. Died at Florence, South Carolina, a prisoner.
TRUTT, DAVID.....	Private	Oct. 11, '61	May 5, '65	Captured at Fort Johnson, South Carolina, July 3, 1864; a prisoner till February 8, 1865.
VERTZ, GEORGE W.....	Private	Oct. 19, '61	Sept. 19, '63	On Surgeon's Certificate.
WERTZ, THOMAS.....	Private	Aug. 28, '61	July 12, '65	
WOMELSDORF, J.....	Private	Feb. 15, '65	July 12, '65	
WRIGHT, FRANKLIN.....	Private	Oct. 26, '63	July 12, '65	Drafted.
WAGNER, JOSIAH.....	Private	Feb. 16, '65	July 12, '65	
WILLIAMS, PHILIP.....	Private	Mar. 26, '65	July 12, '65	
WOODWARD, G. W.....	Private	Sept. 19, '61	Aug. 7, '62	On Surgeon's Certificate.
WILLIS, DAVID.....	Private	Mar. 17, '64	Aug. 31, '64	Died at Morris Island, South Carolina.
WARNER, GIDEON.....	Private	Sept. 23, '63	Oct. 1, '64	Died at Florence, South Carolina, a prisoner.
WHEELER, WALTER.....	Private	Oct. 31, '63	.....	Drafted. Captured. Joined rebel army.
WHEAT, JOHN.....	Private	Sept. 24, '63	.....	Drafted. Captured. Joined rebel army.
WRIGHT, CHARLES.....	Private	Oct. 28, '63	.....	Drafted. Deserted February 8, 1864.
WILSON, JOHN.....	Private	July 15, '63	.....	Drafted. Deserted September 1, 1864.
ZELLER, JOHN.....	Private	Sept. 23, '63	Oct. 1, '64	Died at Florence, South Carolina, a prisoner.

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COMPANY E, FIFTY-SECOND REG. PA. VOLUNTEERS, RECRUITED IN BRADFORD COUNTY

NAME	RANK	MUSTERED INTO SERVICE	REMARKS
GREENLEAF P. DAVIS	Captain	Oct. 3, '61	Resigned November 7, 1863.
HANNIBAL D. WEED	Captain	Oct. 29, '61	Promoted from Sergeant December 1, 1863. Mustered out with Company July 12, 1865.
WILLIAM S. LEWIS	First Lieutenant	Oct. 3, '61	Discharged by Special Order April 6, 1862.
HIRAM A. WEED	First Lieutenant	Oct. 4, '61	Promoted from Second Lieutenant June 1, 1862. Dismissed March 24, 1864.
SILAS A. BUNYON	First Lieutenant	Oct. 29, '61	Promoted from Sergeant December 21, 1863. Died at Charleston, South Carolina, July 4, 1864, of wounds received at Fort Johnson on July 3, 1864.
CHARLES R. KENYON	First Lieutenant	Oct. 29, '61	Promoted from Sergeant October 1, 1864. Commissioned Captain Company "G," June 1, 1865 (not mustered). Mustered out with Company July 12, 1865. Veteran.
HARRISON ROSS	Second Lieutenant	Oct. 29, '61	Promoted from Corporal September 27, 1862. Resigned November 11, 1863.
EDWARD J. STRATTON	Second Lieutenant	Oct. 29, '61	Promoted from Sergeant June 3, 1864. Discharged on Surgeon's Certificate October 25, 1864. Veteran.
ALVIN SAYLES	Second Lieutenant	Oct. 29, '61	Promoted from Sergeant June 3, 1864. Mustered out with Company July 12, 1865. Veteran.
JOHN A. DARROW	First Sergeant	Oct. 29, '61	Absent sick at muster out. Veteran.
MORRIS J. SMITH	First Sergeant	Oct. 29, '61	Discharged on Surgeon's certificate June 16, 1862.
EASON PEPPER	Sergeant	Oct. 29, '61	Mustered out with Company July 12, 1865—Veteran.
SYLVESTER PUTNAM	Sergeant	Oct. 29, '61	Mustered out with Company July 12, 1865—Veteran.
ORLANDO FAIRBANK	Sergeant	Oct. 29, '61	Mustered out with Company July 12, 1865—Veteran.
STEPHEN DODD	Sergeant	Oct. 29, '61	Mustered out November 5, 1864—Expiration of term.
JASPER TAYLOR	Sergeant	Oct. 29, '61	Mustered out November 5, 1864—Expiration of term.
THOS. M. JAMISON	Corporal	Sept. 27, '63	Drafted, mustered out with Company July 12, 1865.
FRANK BUNYON	Corporal	Mar. 21, '64	Mustered out with Company July 12, 1865.
JOHN J. LANTZ	Corporal	Mar. 25, '64	Mustered out with Company July 12, 1865.
SAMUEL S. HUTCHISON	Corporal	Sept. 24, '63	Drafted, mustered out with Company July 12, 1865.
JOHN R. PATTERSON	Corporal	Sept. 26, '63	Drafted, mustered out with Company July 12, 1865.
ALFRED D. FINNEY	Corporal	Oct. 29, '61	Mustered out with Company July 12, 1865—Veteran.
EZRA O. SMITH	Corporal	Oct. 29, '61	Mustered out with Company July 12, 1865—Veteran.
JONATHAN SHUNK	Corporal	Sept. 26, '63	Discharged by General Order June 24, 1865.
WOODWARD C. MAY	Corporal	Oct. 29, '61	Mustered out November 5, 1864—Expiration of term.
THOMAS GRIST	Corporal	Oct. 29, '61	Mustered out November 5, 1864—Expiration of term.

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WARREN GUTHRIE	Corporal	Oct. 29, '61	Discharged on Surgeon's certificate May 5, 1862.
HARVEY SIMPSON	Corporal	Oct. 29, '61	Discharged on Surgeon's certificate June 1, 1863.
WILLIAM WALBURN	Corporal	Oct. 29, '61	Died July 29, 1863, of wounds received at Fair Oaks, Virginia.
EDWARD R. SELLICK	Musician	Oct. 29, '61	Discharged on Surgeon's certificate October 1, 1862.
ALLEN M. HAIGHT	Musician	Oct. 29, '61	Promoted to Principal Musician August 26, 1864.
ANDERSON, NATH. P.	Private	Nov. 6, '63	Drafted—transferred to Navy June 4, 1864.
BEACH, DANIEL P.	Private	Oct. 29, '61	Mustered out with Company July 12, 1865. Veteran.
BICKEL, SIMON	Private	Sept. 24, '63	Drafted—mustered out with Company July 12, 1865.
BURNISH, JOHN	Private	Feb. 25, '65	Mustered out with Company July 12, 1865.
BAKER, BURTON	Private	Aug. 18, '64	Discharged by General Order June 24, 1865.
BANKHERT, GEORGE H.	Private	Nov. 17, '63	Drafted—discharged by General Order June 24, 1865.
BURNS, JOHN W.	Private	Aug. 29, '64	Discharged by General Order June 24, 1865.
BOYER, SAMUEL	Private	Sept. 26, '64	Drafted—discharged by General Order June 24, 1865.
BOHANE, JAMES	Private	Sept. 26, '64	Drafted—discharged by General Order June 24, 1865.
BARKER, BENJ. F.	Private	Sept. 26, '64	Drafted—discharged by General Order June 24, 1865.
BOOTH, WILLIAM C.	Private	Oct. 29, '61	Mustered out November 5, 1864—Expiration of term.
BROOKS, PHILANDER	Private	Oct. 29, '61	Mustered out November 5, 1864—Expiration of term.
BROWN, GEORGE W.	Private	Oct. 29, '61	Discharged on Surgeon's certificate March 2, 1863.
BEARON, THOMAS G.	Private	Oct. 29, '61	Killed at Fair Oaks, Virginia, May 31, 1862.
BROWN, JACOB	Private	Nov. 21, '63	Drafted—deserted March 1, 1865.
COOLBAUGH, SELDEN S.	Private	Feb. 24, '65	Mustered out with Company July 12, 1865.
CROSBY, WILLIAM H.	Private	Sept. 26, '64	Drafted—discharged by General Order June 24, 1865.
COOLBAUGH, MILTON	Private	Oct. 29, '61	Transferred to Seventh New York Artillery April 7, 1862.
CRANE, JOSEPH	Private	Oct. 29, '61	Mustered out November 5, 1864—Expiration of term.
CALDWELL, WALTER	Private	Oct. 29, '61	Mustered out November 5, 1864—Expiration of term.
CLARK, EMORY	Private	Oct. 29, '61	Discharged on Surgeon's certificate August 11, 1862.
CLARKE, EPHRAIM M.	Private	Oct. 29, '61	Discharged on Surgeon's certificate October 4, 1864.
COLE, EDGAR	Private	Oct. 29, '61	Discharged on Surgeon's certificate January 27, 1862.
CLARKE, SIDNEY W.	Private	Oct. 29, '61	Discharged on Surgeon's certificate August 15, 1862.
CLARK, JOSEPH B.	Private	Oct. 29, '61	Discharged on Surgeon's certificate July 8, 1862.
CLYNE, LEWIS	Private	Oct. 29, '61	Discharged on Surgeon's certificate May 16, 1862.
CARMAN, WILLIAM	Private	Oct. 29, '61	Died at Washington, D. C., December 8, 1861.
CRAINE, JULIUS	Private	Nov. 20, '63	Drafted—transferred to Navy June 4, 1864.
COGER, JOHN	Private	Oct. 29, '61	Died at Beaufort, South Carolina, June 13, 1863.
CARPENTER, JOSEPH	Private	Oct. 28, '63	Drafted—deserted September 30, 1864.
CROFUTT, LYMAN J.	Private	Oct. 29, '61	Deserted—date unknown.
DERONER, MOSES	Private	June 24, '63	Drafted—mustered out with Company July 12, 1865.
DELANTER, GEORGE	Private	Sept. 25, '63	Drafted—mustered out with Company July 12, 1865.
DEAL, ESAU	Private	Sept. 26, '64	Drafted—discharged by General Order June 24, 1865.
DARROW, GEORGE	Private	Oct. 29, '61	Mustered out November 5, 1864—Expiration of term.
DENNE, JOHN	Private	Sept. 24, '63	Drafted—died at Morris Island, South Carolina, Feb. 15, 1864.
DOUGHERTY, JOHN	Private	Sept. 24, '63	Drafted—deserted December 7, 1864.
ENGLISH, JAMES H.	Private	Oct. 29, '61	Discharged on Surgeon's certificate August 8, 1862.

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COMPANY E, FIFTY-SECOND REG. PA. VOLUNTEERS, RECRUITED IN BRADFORD COUNTY.—*Continued.*

NAME	RANK	MUSTERED INTO SERVICE	REMARKS
FAGERSTROM, AND	Private	Sept. 24, '63	Drafted—mustered out with Company July 12, 1865.
FANNING, ELISHA P	Private	Oct. 20, '63	Mustered out with Company July 12, 1865.
FREAR, ROBERT R	Private	Feb. 24, '65	Mustered out with Company July 12, 1865.
FISH, MATTHIAS	Private	Mar. 29, '65	Mustered out with Company July 12, 1865.
FITCH, HENRY B	Private	Mar. 7, '65	Mustered out with Company July 12, 1865.
FLEMMING, ALDEN	Private	Oct. 29, '61	Mustered out November 5, 1864—Expiration of term.
FLEMMING, JOS. M	Private	Oct. 29, '61	Discharged on Surgeon's certificate December 5, 1862.
GARBER, JOHN	Private	Sept. 24, '63	Drafted—mustered out with Company July 12, 1865.
GRIST, ADOLPHUS	Private	Oct. 29, '61	Discharged on Surgeon's certificate November 28, 1861.
GENSLER, GEORGE W	Private	Nov. 26, '63	Drafted—discharged on Surgeon's certificate, November 14, 1864.
GATES, JOSEPH	Private	Sept. 24, '63	Drafted—died at Morris Island, South Carolina, Nov. 2, 1864.
HOFFMAN, JOHN	Private	Oct. 10, '63	Drafted—mustered out with Company July 12, 1865.
HARTSOE, DANIEL	Private	Sept. 25, '63	Drafted—mustered out with Company July 12, 1865.
HOLFORD, JAMES	Private	Mar. 24, '64	Mustered out with Company July 12, 1865.
HARPER, JOSEPH R	Private	Feb. 25, '65	Mustered out with Company July 12, 1865.
HAWKINS, CHARLES C	Private	Oct. 29, '61	Mustered out with Company July 12, 1865. Veteran.
HOLFORD, GEORGE W	Private	Oct. 29, '61	Discharged on Surgeon's certificate October 6, 1862.
HEMINGWAY, L	Private	Oct. 29, '61	Discharged on Surgeon's certificate December 9, 1862.
HICKS, MALON	Private	Oct. 29, '61	Discharged on Surgeon's certificate June 17, 1862.
HARVEY, CHAS. P	Private	Oct. 29, '61	Discharged on Surgeon's certificate September 11, 1862.
HOMEL, RUDOLPH	Private	Nov. 9, '64	Drafted—promoted to Principal Musician December 28, 1864.
HASKIN, LEONARD	Private	Oct. 27, '63	Died at Morris Island, South Carolina, December 28, 1863.
JOHNSON, ANDREW	Private	Sept. 24, '63	Drafted—mustered out with Company July 12, 1865.
JONES, EDWARD	Private	Oct. 30, '63	Drafted—mustered out with Company July 12, 1865.
JOHNSON, DAVID R	Private	Oct. 29, '61	Deserted—date unknown.
KRAHE, GUSTAVUS A	Private	July 29, '63	Drafted—mustered out with Company July 12, 1865.
KELLOGG, WARREN	Private	Oct. 29, '61	Discharged on Surgeon's certificate September 18, 1862.
LAING, JAMES	Private	Nov. 13, '63	Drafted—discharged by General Order July 6, 1865.
LONG, ANDREW	Private	Sept. 24, '63	Drafted—mustered out with Company July 12, 1865.
LEE, MARTIN	Private	Feb. 24, '65	Mustered out with Company July 12, 1865.
LIVINGSTON, M. J	Private	Sept. 26, '64	Drafted—discharged by General Order June 24, 1865.
LANTZ, EDWARD	Private	Sept. 16, '64	Discharged by General Order June 24, 1865.
LANTZ, JOHN	Private	Oct. 29, '61	Discharged by Surgeon's certificate December 2, 1862.
LIGEOUR, JOSEPH	Private	Sept. 24, '63	Drafted—transferred to Navy June 4, 1864.
MOGER, FREDERICK J	Private	Mar. 1, '64	Mustered out with Company July 12, 1865.
MORGAN, JOHN	Private	Sept. 24, '63	Drafted—mustered out with Company July 12, 1865.

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Milnor, James	Private	Sept. 23, '63	Drafted—mustered out with Company July 12, 1865.
Moyer, George D.	Private	Sept. 24, '63	Drafted—mustered out with Company July 12, 1865.
Miller, Erwin C.	Private	Sept. 21, '63	Drafted—mustered out with Company July 12, 1865.
Miller, Henry C.	Private	Mar. 19, '64	Substitute—mustered out with Company July 12, 1865.
Myers, John E.	Private	Oct. 29, '61	Mustered out with Company July 12, 1865.
Meeker, Byron J.	Private	Oct. 29, '61	Discharged on Surgeon's Certificate September 19, 1864.
May, William H.	Private	Oct. 29, '61	Discharged on Surgeon's Certificate March 21, 1862.
May, John C.	Private	Oct. 29, '61	Discharged on Surgeon's Certificate October 1, 1864.
Moreland, Peter J.	Private	Nov. 4, '63	Drafted—promoted to Principal Musician, November 5, 1864.
Myers, Elijah A.	Private	Oct. 29, '61	Deserted May 3, 1863.
Morrison, William	Private	Sept. 24, '63	Drafted—deserted October 15, 1864.
Nelson, Norris	Private	Oct. 29, '61	Discharged on Surgeon's Certificate November 30, 1862.
O'Connor, George	Private	Feb. 29, '64	Mustered out with Company July 12, 1865.
Parkhurst, Ami	Private	Mar. 25, '64	Mustered out with Company July 12, 1865.
Plunket, David	Private	Oct. 25, '63	Drafted—absent sick at muster out.
Perry, Richard S.	Private	Feb. 24, '65	Mustered out with Company July 12, 1865.
Porter, David R.	Private	Oct. 29, '61	Mustered out November 5, 1864—Expiration of term.
Paterson, Adam	Private	Sept. 24, '63	Drafted—died at Morris Island, South Carolina, Nov. 15, 1864.
Rice, Charles O.	Private	Mar. 1, '64	Mustered out with Company July 12, 1865.
Richard, John	Private	Oct. 29, '63	Drafted—mustered out with Company July 12, 1865.
Robinold, Michael	Private	Sept. 24, '63	Drafted—mustered out with Company July 12, 1865.
Rainhart, Edwin	Private	Sept. 24, '63	Drafted—mustered out with Company July 12, 1865.
Rose, Aaron	Private	Sept. 26, '64	Drafted—discharged by General Order June 24, 1865.
Rice, Charles	Private	Oct. 29, '61	Discharged on Surgeon's Certificate September 18, 1862.
Robinson, Martin I.	Private	Oct. 29, '61	Discharged on Surgeon's Certificate December 10, 1862.
Silsbee, William N.	Private	Feb. 22, '65	Mustered out with Company July 12, 1865.
Smith, Adolphus	Private	Jan. 24, '65	Mustered out with Company July 12, 1865.
Sayles, David	Private	Mar. 2, '64	Mustered out with Company July 12, 1865.
Stevens, Joseph	Private	Sept. 24, '63	Drafted—mustered out with Company July 12, 1865.
Sanderson, John	Private	Nov. 4, '63	Drafted—mustered out with Company July 12, 1865.
Snow, Alexander	Private	Oct. 30, '63	Drafted—mustered out with Company July 12, 1865.
Strader, Simon	Private	Sept. 24, '63	Drafted—mustered out with Company July 12, 1865.
Schwenck, H. E.	Private	Sept. 24, '63	Drafted—mustered out with Company July 12, 1865.
Scheller, Henry	Private	Sept. 25, '63	Drafted—mustered out with Company July 12, 1865.
Smith, George	Private	Nov. 9, '63	Drafted—discharged by General Order July 21, 1865.
Smith, Daniel	Private	Nov. 13, '63	Drafted—mustered out with Company July 12, 1865.
Snicker, Bennett	Private	July 22, '63	Drafted—mustered out with Company July 12, 1865.
Shultz, John A.	Private	Sept. 5, '64	Discharged by General Order June 24, 1865.
Smith, G. Wash	Private	Oct. 29, '61	Mustered out November 5, 1864—Expiration of term.
Sickler, Gilbert W.	Private	Oct. 29, '61	Mustered out November 5, 1864—Expiration of term.
Smith, Dennis J.	Private	Oct. 29, '61	Discharged on Surgeon's Certificate January 14, 1863.
Stall, George	Private	Sept. 24, '63	Drafted—transferred to Navy June 4, 1864.
Sluyter, Charles	Private	Oct. 29, '61	Died at Washington, D. C., December 3, 1861.

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COMPANY E, FIFTY-SECOND REG. PA. VOLUNTEERS, RECRUITED IN BRADFORD COUNTY.—*Continued.*

NAME	RANK	MUSTERED INTO SERVICE	REMARKS
SMITH, DAVID	Private	Sept. 24, '63	Drafted—deserted March 1, 1865.
SALISBURY, JEROME	Private	Oct. 29, '61	Deserted December 12, 1864. Veteran.
SHEPHERD, EZRA	Private	Oct. 29, '61	Deserted July 25, 1862.
THOMAS, PETER	Private	Sept. 26, '64	Drafted—discharged by General Order June 24, 1865.
TOOKEY, JOHN	Private	Sept. 23, '63	Drafted—discharged on Surgeon's Certificate January 26, 1865.
THURSTON, JOS. F	Private	Oct. 29, '61	Deserted March 13, 1863, returned December 15, 1863—absent in arrest at muster out.
VROOMAN, PETER L	Private	Oct. 29, '61	Mustered out with Company July 12, 1865. Veteran.
VROOMAN, STEPHEN	Private	Mar. 26, '64	Mustered out with Company July 12, 1865.
VROOMAN, HORACE	Private	Oct. 29, '61	Died at Yorktown, Virginia, October 8, 1862.
WHITE, JOSEPH L	Private	Feb. 29, '64	Mustered out with Company July 12, 1865.
WILBUR, CHARLES	Private	Oct. 21, '62	Mustered out with Company July 12, 1865.
WILSON, WM. S	Private	Feb. 24, '65	Mustered out with Company July 12, 1865.
WILSON, MARTIN	Private	Feb. 24, '65	Mustered out with Company July 12, 1865.
WHEELER, DAVID P	Private	Oct. 29, '61	Mustered out with Company July 12, 1865. Veteran.
WILLIAMS, MALFORD	Private	Aug. 24, '62	Discharged by General Order June 24, 1865.
WILLIAMS, WM. L	Private	Sept. 2, '64	Discharged by General Order June 24, 1865.
WEED, SIDNEY B	Private	Oct. 29, '61	Mustered out November 5, 1864—Expiration of term.
WHALEN, JEREMIAH	Private	Oct. 29, '61	Discharged on Surgeon's Certificate October 21, 1862.
WILCOX, MARTIN C	Private	Oct. 29, '61	Discharged on Surgeon's Certificate September 19, 1862.
WEED, JULIUS C	Private	Oct. 29, '61	Discharged on Surgeon's Certificate August 2, 1862.
WEED, EUGENE N	Private	Oct. 29, '61	Discharged on Surgeon's Certificate December 2, 1862.
WHITE, AARON B	Private	Oct. 29, '61	Discharged on Surgeon's Certificate September 20, 1864.
WILLIAMS, JARED	Private	Sept. 24, '63	Drafted—died at Beaufort, South Carolina, May 17, 1864.
WHEELER, ANTHONY N	Private	Oct. 29, '61	Died at White House, Virginia, July 17, 1862.
WHEELER, WM. W	Private	Oct. 29, '61	Deserted November 4, 1861.

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COMPANY F, FIFTY-SECOND REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS, RECRUITED IN BRADFORD AND LUZERNE COUNTIES.

NAME	RANK	MUSTERED INTO SERVICE	MUSTERED OUT OR DIED	REMARKS
James Cook	Captain	Sept. 5, '61	Oct. 21, '63	Resigned.
Treat B. Camp	Captain	Sept. 21, '61	July 12, '65	Promoted from First Lieutenant October 22, 1863.
Burton K. Gustin	First Lieutenant	Sept. 12, '61	Jan. 27, '65	Promoted from Sergeant December 21, 1863.
Charles E. Britton	First Lieutenant	Oct. 3, '61	July 12, '65	Promoted from Sergeant June 3, 1865—Veteran.
Ransome W. Luther	Second Lieutenant	Sept. 19, '61	June 21, '62	Resigned.
Nelson Orchard	Second Lieutenant	Oct. 3, '61	Sept. 13, '63	Dismissed.
Alson Secor	Second Lieutenant	Oct. 3, '61	Jan. 27, '65	Promoted from Sergeant March 27, 1864—Veteran.
Niram A. Fuller	First Sergeant	Sept. 19, '61	July 12, '65	Veteran.
Charles L. Camp	First Sergeant	Sept. 19, '61	June 2, '63	On Surgeon's Certificate.
Andrew Melville	Sergeant	Oct. 1, '61	July 12, '65	Veteran.
Stephen C. Hall	Sergeant	Oct. 3, '61	July 12, '65	Veteran.
Charles W. Ketler	Sergeant	Oct. 3, '61	July 12, '65	Veteran.
Leander Overpeck	Sergeant	Sept. 19, '61	Mar. 1, '65	Prisoner from July 3, 1864, to February 24, 1865.
Alexander Nealey	Sergeant	Oct. 3, '61	Mar. 3, '65	Prisoner from July 3, 1864, to February 24, 1865.
Luther W. Welch	Sergeant	Oct. 3, '61	Nov. 16, '62	On Surgeon's Certificate.
John McCarty	Corporal	Nov. 2, '63	July 12, '65	Drafted.
Harrison N. Mott	Corporal	Oct. 3, '61	.....	Captured July 3, 1864. Absent at muster out.—Veteran.
Lewis D. Town	Corporal	Sept. 12, '61	July 12, '65	Captured July 3, 1864. Returned May 26, 1865.—Veteran.
George Fink	Corporal	Sept. 19, '61	July 12, '65	Veteran.
Ed. P. McKittrick	Corporal	July 15, '63	July 12, '65	Drafted.
Saml. M. Sorber	Corporal	Mar. 11, '64	July 12, '65	
Charles Hallstead	Corporal	Feb. 16, '65	July 12, '65	
Rufus P. Lindley	Corporal	Oct. 3, '61	June 12, '65	By General Order.—Veteran.
Jeremiah Gillinger	Corporal	Oct. 3, '61	Nov. 5, '64	Expiration of term.
Davis Brooks	Corporal	Sept. 12, '61	Nov. 5, '64	Expiration of term.
Reuben H. Dixon	Corporal	Oct. 3, '61	.....	Captured July 3, 1864. Absent at muster out.
George H. Wheat	Corporal	Sept. 12, '61	.....	Captured July 3, 1864. Absent at muster out.
George S. Goodwin	Corporal	Sept. 19, '61	July 27, '62	On Surgeon's Certificate.
Marshall Wheeler	Corporal	Sept. 12, 61	May 23, '62	On Surgeon's Certificate.
Samuel Duncan	Corporal	Oct. 4, '61	Feb. 12, '63	On Surgeon's Certificate.
Ebenezer Chase	Corporal	Oct. 3, 61	July 28, '62	Died at Brooklyn, New York.
Russell Miller	Musician	Oct. 3, '61	Apr. 29, '64	On Surgeon's Certificate.

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COMPANY F, FIFTY-SECOND REG. PA. VOLUNTEERS, RECRUITED IN BRADFORD AND LUZERNE COUNTIES.—*Continued.*

NAME	RANK	MUSTERED INTO SERVICE	MUSTERED OUT OR DIED	REMARKS
ELBERT N. BARNEY	Musician	Oct. 3, '61	.....	Promoted to Principal Musician July 4, 1864.
AVERY, JOHN	Private	Sept. 19, '61	Dec. 5, '64	Expiration of term. Prisoner July 3 to November 30, 1864.
AGNEW, JACOB	Private	Oct. 3, '61	Nov. 28, '62	Died at Yorktown, Virginia.
ADAMS, LUCIUS	Private	Sept. 12, '61	Oct. 12, '62	Died at Yorktown, Virginia.
BOTZEN, LEWIS	Private	Sept. 24, '63	.....	Captured July 3, 1864. Absent at muster out.
BAKER, JOHN O	Private	Sept. 24, '63	July 12, '65	Drafted.
BELL, ALONZO	Private	Sept. 24, '63	.....	Captured July 3, 1864. Absent at muster out.
BUTCHER, DANIEL	Private	Oct. 15, '63	July 12, '65	Drafted.
BAILEY, OREL	Private	Sept. 19, '61	.....	Captured July 3, 1864. Absent at muster out.
BURGESS, FREDERICK	Private	Sept. 12, '61	Sept. 27, '62	On Surgeon's Certificate.
BUFFINGTON, T. C	Private	Oct. 18, '61	Nov. 15, '63	Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps.
BAILEY, JOHN	Private	Sept. 19, '61	May 17, '62	Died.
BARNETT, LEVI	Private	Sept. 12, '61	Feb. 25, '62	Died at Washington, D. C.
CAPWELL, VERNON C	Private	Sept. 27, '63	July 12, '65	Drafted.
CONWAY, JOHN	Private	Sept. 24, '63	July 12, '65	Drafted.
CANINCE, JAMES	Private	Sept. 24, '63	.....	Captured July 3, 1864. Absent at muster out.
CAVANEE, EDWARD	Private	Mar. 14, '64	July 12, '65	Captured July 3, 1864. Returned May 14, 1865.
CAVANEE, HENRY	Private	Mar. 23, '64	July 12, '65	
CATERSON, JOHN	Private	Sept. 19, '61	July 12, '65	Veteran.
CAMP, ALMON F	Private	Sept. 19, '61	Nov. 5, '64	Expiration of term.
CORNELL, BENJAMIN	Private	Oct. 3, '61	Mar. 8, '65	Prisoner from July 3, 1864, to March 3, 1865.
CLARK, DANIEL L	Private	Oct. 3, '61	.....	Captured July 3, 1864. Absent at muster out.
CLARK, JONATHAN A	Private	Oct. 3, '61	.....	Captured July 3, 1864. Absent at muster out.
CAMPBELL, WILLIAM	Private	Sept. 12, '61	Nov. 5, '64	Expiration of term.
CONNER, THOMAS	Private	Sept. 24, '63	Oct. 26, '64	On Surgeon's Certificate. Drafted.
CONNELLY, LAWRENCE	Private	Oct. 3, '61	June 2, '63	On Surgeon's Certificate.
CAPWELL, VERNON C	Private	Oct. 3, '61	Oct. 7, '62	On Surgeon's Certificate.
DUNMORE, CURTIS R	Private	Sept. 19, '61	July 6, '62	Transferred to Eighth New York Artillery.
DEVANEY, PATRICK	Private	Sept. 19, '61	.....	Captured July 3, 1864. Absent at muster out.
DOUGHERTY, WILLIAM	Private	Sept. 19, '61	.....	Captured July 3, 1864. Absent at muster out.
DUFFY, JAMES	Private	Oct. 3, '61	.....	Captured July 3, 1864. Absent at muster out.
DODGE, CHESTER	Private	Sept. 12, '61	Jan. 31, '62	Died at Georgetown, D. C.
ESTERBROOK, HENRY	Private	Feb. 16, '65	June 14, '65	By General Order.
ENGLER, DANIEL	Private	Oct. 19, '61	Nov. 6, '61	On Surgeon's Certificate.

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FLINN, JAMES	Private	Oct. 3, '61	Aug. 10, '62	On Surgeon's Certificate.
FERGUSON, THOMAS	Private	Nov. 13, '63	Sept. 1, '64	On Surgeon's Certificate. Drafted.
FREELAND, EBENEZER	Private	Oct. 4, '61	.....	Transferred to Western Gunboat Service. Died of wounds explosion of Mound City.
FORREST, ALFRED	Private	Sept. 12, '61	.....	Deserted October 24, 1861.
GRIFFIN, CASPAR G	Private	Oct. 3, '61	July 12, '65	Veteran.
GENSLE, WILLIAM	Private	Mar. 14, '64	July 12, '65	
GEARNS, JOHN	Private	Oct. 3, '61	Apr. 6, '62	Transferred to Seventh New York Artillery.
GRAEFF, HERMAN S	Private	Sept. 28, '63	July 1, '64	Died at Morris Island, South Carolina.
GRUH, EZRA	Private	Mar. 7, '64	Aug. 26, '64	Died at Morris Island, South Carolina.
GUSTIN, JUDGE	Private	Sept. 12, '61	July 3, '64	Killed at Fort Johnson, South Carolina.
HAWLEY, LESLIE	Private	Sept. 30, '63	.....	Captured July 3, 1864. Absent at muster out.
HARTMAN, JOHN M	Private	Sept. 30, '63	.....	Captured July 3, 1864. Absent at muster out.
HORN, HENRY	Private	Sept. 5, '63	July 12, '65	Drafted.
HILTON, MILLER	Private	Aug. 15, '63	.....	Drafted. Captured July 3, 1864.
HALLSTEAD, RICHARD	Private	Oct. 31, '63	July 12, '65	Drafted. Captured July 3, 1864. Returned May 15, 1865.
HARING, DAVID	Private	July 22, '63	.....	Drafted. Captured July 3, 1864.
HALLOCK, DAVID	Private	Oct. 3, '61	Nov. 5, '64	Expiration of term.
HENSON, WM. J. N	Private	Sept. 12, '61	Oct. 14, '62	On Surgeon's Certificate.
HENSON, SIMON B	Private	Sept. 12, '61	Nov. 14, '61	On Surgeon's Certificate.
HARPER, GEORGE W	Private	Sept. 30, '63	.....	Drafted. Deserted March 17, 1865.
HOWE, JAMES H	Private	Mar. 11, '64	.....	Deserted May 29, 1864.
HOWE, CHARLES A	Private	Apr. 12, '65	June 23, '65	By General Order.
HOWE, HARLAN	Private	Apr. 12, '65	June 23, '65	By General Order.
JERAULD, ALBERT V	Private	Mar. 10, '65	July 12, '65	
JENKINS, THOMAS	Private	Oct. 3, '61	May 9, '63	On Surgeon's Certificate.
KNIGHT, GEORGE H	Private	Oct. 3, '61	July 12, '65	Veteran.
KRALL, JACOB	Private	Oct. 27, '63	July 12, '65	Drafted.
KENNEDY, WM	Private	Sept. 24, '63	June 25, '65	Prisoner from July 3, 1864, to May 7, 1865.
KERNS, HENRY	Private	Oct. 3, '61	Aug. 15, '63	Died at Philadelphia.
KLAUSEN, PETER	Private	Sept. 23, '63	Oct. 4, '64	Died at Florence, South Carolina; a prisoner.
LINDERMAN, WM	Private	Sept. 24, '63	July 12, '65	Captured July 3, 1864. Returned May 14, 1865.
LAKE, DAVID	Private	July 24, '63	.....	Drafted. Captured July 3, 1864.
LUNGER, JAMES K	Private	Mar. 14, '64	July 12, '65	Captured July 3, 1864. Returned May 14, 1865.
LOVE, WILLIAM	Private	Apr. 13, '64	July 12, '65	
LUTHER, BURTON	Private	Sept. 19, '61	.....	Captured July 3, 1864. Absent at muster out.
LATHROP, HIRAM	Private	Sept. 19, '61	Oct. 8, '62	On Surgeon's Certificate.
LATHROP, MIRVIN	Private	Sept. 19, '61	Feb. 28, '63	On Surgeon's Certificate.
MOYARS, SYLVESTER	Private	Mar. 22, '64	July 12, '65	
MOYARS, MILO	Private	Mar. 22, '64	.....	Captured July 3, 1864.
MING, NELSON	Private	Mar. 22, '64	July 12, '65	
MATTISON, NEWELL W	Private	Sept. 19, '61	Apr. 19, '62	On Surgeon's Certificate.

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COMPANY F, FIFTY-SECOND REG. PA. VOLUNTEERS, RECRUITED IN BRADFORD AND LUZERNE COUNTIES.—*Continued.*

NAME	RANK	MUSTERED INTO SERVICE	MUSTERED OUT OR DIED	REMARKS
MURPHY, JOHN	Private	Oct. 3, '61	Apr. 6, '64	On Surgeon's Certificate.
MORTON, ROYAL	Private	Sept. 12, '61	Feb. 27, '63	On Surgeon's Certificate.
MILLER, JOHN	Private	Sept. 25, '63	July 10, '64	Died at Charleston, South Carolina, of wounds received July 3, 1864, at Fort Johnson.
MURDOCK, EDWIN S	Private	Sept. 24, '63	Apr. 11, '65	Died at Annapolis, Maryland.
MCCLERKIN, JOHN	Private	Sept. 24, '63	July 12, '65	
MCDONALD, WM. M	Private	Sept. 24, '63	.....	Drafted. Captured July 3, 1864.
NEWMAN, WM	Private	Sept. 24, '63	.....	Drafted. Captured July 3, 1864.
NICHOLAS, SYLVANUS	Private	Sept. 12, '61	Dec. 15, '64	Prisoner from July 3, 1864, to December 10, 1864.
NELSON, SOLOMON	Private	Sept. 12, '61	Feb. 15, '62	Died at Washington, D. C.
O'NEIL, JOHN	Private	Sept. 24, '63	.....	Drafted. Deserted June 3, 1864.
POLEY, JESSE	Private	July 22, '63	July 12, '65	Drafted.
PARSONS, ALFRED	Private	Sept. 24, '63	July 12, '65	Drafted.
PALMER, DANIEL B	Private	Sept. 20, '64	June 24, '65	By General Order.
PALMER, JACOB A	Private	Sept. 19, '61	Nov. , '64	Died at Florence, S. C., a prisoner. Veteran.
PLATT, CLARENCE	Private	Sept. 19, '61	(not known)	Discharged on writ *habeas corpus*.
PELHAM, ISAAC T	Private	Oct. 3, '61	Mar. 21, '63	On Surgeon's Certificate.
PALMER, MARTIN G	Private	Sept. 12, '61	Mar. 2, '63	On Surgeon's Certificate.
PRUYNE, JOHN	Private	Sept. 12, '61	May 4, '62	Killed at Lee's Mill by torpedo in road.
RILEY, JAMES	Private	Sept. 25, '63	.....	Captured July 3, 1864.—Absent at muster out.
RABER, NICHOLAS	Private	Sept. 25, '63	July 18, '65	Captured July 3, 1864—returned? Drafted.
RICHARDSON, L. E	Private	Feb. 16, '65	July 12, '65	
SMITH, JOHN	Private	Sept. 24, '63	.....	Captured July 3, 1864. ? Drafted.
SMITH, THOMAS	Private	Oct. 26, '63	July 12, '65	Drafted.
SCHOPBACK, HENRY	Private	Sept. 24, '63	July 12, '65	Drafted.
STOUT, JOSIAH	Private	July 22, '63	Aug. 2, '65	Died at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. Drafted.
SLAGLE, FREDERICK	Private	July 24, '63	July 12, '65	
SHAW, THOMAS H	Private	Oct. 29, '63	.....	Captured July 3, 1864. Drafted.
SPENCER, JAMES B	Private	Feb. 16, '65	.....	Absent sick at muster out.
STURDEVANT, DAVIS G	Private	Sept. 19, '61	Nov. 5, '64	Expiration of term.
SINGER, ANDREW	Private	Oct. 3, '61	Nov. 5, '64	Expiration of term.
SAYER, BENJ. F	Private	Oct. 30, '63	May 31, '65	On Surgeon's Certificate.
SHAFFER, PETER	Private	Sept. 23, '63	Apr. 28, '64	Died at Andersonville, Georgia, a prisoner.
SHOVE, JOHN L	Private	Sept. 19, '61	June 16, '62	On Surgeon's Certificate.
TOWNE, BENJ. I	Private	Mar. 17, '64	July 12, '65	

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THATCHER, EDWIN	Private	Feb. 16, '65	July 12, '65	
TINGLEBAUGH, THOS	Private	Oct. 3, '61	Jan. 4, '62	On Surgeon's Certificate.
TATTERSALL, JAMES	Private	Oct. 4, '61	Aug. 13, '62	On Surgeon's Certificate.
TAMM, JOHN	Private	Sept. 24, '63	June 26, '64	
TANNER, GEORGE W	Private	Sept. 19, '61	Feb. 4, '62	Died at Washington, D. C.
WESTCOTT, JAMES A	Private	Oct. 28, '63	July 12, '65	Drafted.
WERNER, LOUIS	Private	Nov. 11, '63	July 12, '65	Drafted.
WATROUS, ORLANDO	Private	Feb. 16, '65	July 12, '65	
WHITNEY, HENRY	Private	Feb. 17, '65	July 12, '65	
WELTER, BENJ. S	Private	Feb. 17, '65	July 12, '65	
WHITE, JOHN S	Private	Oct. 3, '61	Nov. 5, '64	Expiration of term.
WOOLEY, RICHARD	Private	Oct. 4, '61	Nov. 5, '64	Expiration of term.
WARNER, SAML. A	Private	Sept. 19, '61	Dec. 11, '64	Died at Annapolis, Maryland.
WILLIAMS, CHARLES	Private	Sept. 23, '63	Dec. 24, '64	Died at Germantown, Pennsylvania.
WALKER, WILLIAM	Private	Sept. 12, '61	Feb. 16, '63	On Surgeon's Certificate.
WHITE, NATHAN K	Private	Sept. 19, '61	June 1, '63	On Surgeon's Certificate.
WILSON, ROBERT O	Private	Oct. 3, '61	Jan. 23, '63	On Surgeon's Certificate.
WHITEHEAD, D. T	Private	Sept. 12, '61	Apr. 20, '62	Died at Newport News, Virginia.
YEAGER, FRANK	Private	Sept. 24, '63	.....	Captured July 3, 1864. Absent at muster out.

COMPANY G, FIFTY-SECOND REG. PA. VOLUNTEERS, RECRUITED IN COLUMBIA COUNTY.

WILLIAM SILVER	Captain	Sept. 16, '61	July 17, '62	Resigned.
NATHANIEL W. PIERSON	Captain	Aug. 15, '61	Jan. 27, '65	Promoted from Adjutant May 19, 1863.
AUGUSTUS H. RUSH	First Lieutenant	Sept. 16, '61	July 22, '62	Resigned.
TIMOTHY MAHONEY	First Lieutenant	Sept. 16, '61	Nov. 5, '64	Promoted from First Sergeant August 1, 1862.
JOHN S. MARCY	Second Lieutenant	Sept. 16, '61	Sept. 21, '64	Dismissed.
JAMES W. EVANS	Second Lieutenant	Sept. 16, '61	July 12, '65	Promoted from Sergeant April 9, 1865—Veteran.
RICHARD SHEPHERD	First Sergeant	Sept. 16, '61	Nov. 5, '64	Expiration of term.
WILLARD W. SNYDER	Sergeant	Oct. 28, '61	July 12, '65	Commissioned First Lieutenant March 26, 1865. Not mustered—Veteran.
WM. H. JOHNSON	Sergeant	Sept. 16, '61	July 12, '65	Veteran.
JOHN J. DASHER	Sergeant	Sept. 24, '63	July 12, '65	Drafted.
GEORGE BEST	Sergeant	Sept. 16, '61	July 12, '65	Veteran.
WESLEY COOPER	Sergeant	Sept. 26, '61	Nov. 5, '64	Expiration of term.
WILLIAM SHULTZ	Sergeant	Sept. 28, '61	Nov. 5, '64	Expiration of term.
THOMAS SLAUGHBAUGH	Sergeant	Sept. 16, '61	Nov. 18, '62	For wounds received at Fair Oaks, Virginia.
WILLIAM S. STARK	Corporal	Mar. 11, '64	July 12, '65	

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COMPANY G, FIFTY-SECOND REG. PA. VOLUNTEERS, RECRUITED IN COLUMBIA COUNTY.—*Continued.*

NAME	RANK	MUSTERED INTO SERVICE	MUSTERED OUT OR DIED	REMARKS
HENRY C. MOTT	Corporal	Nov. 4, '64	July 12, '65	Veteran.
URIAS TRATE	Corporal	Oct. 26, '63	July 12, '65	Drafted.
WILLIAM ADAMS	Corporal	Sept. 16, '61	July 12, '65	Veteran.
JACOB EBLING	Corporal	Sept. 24, '63	July 12, '65	Drafted.
DAVID EBERTS	Corporal	Sept. 29, '63	July 12, '65	Drafted.
HENRY RUMMERFIELD	Corporal	Oct. 28, '61	July 12, '65	Veteran.
LEWIS H. BREZEL	Corporal	Mar. 17, '64	July 12, '65	
CALEB CREASY	Corporal	Sept. 16, '61	Nov. 5, '64	Expiration of term.
WM. H. ROBBINS	Corporal	Sept. 16, '61	Nov. 5, '64	Expiration of term.
H. WEATHERWALKS	Corporal	Sept. 16, '61	Apr. 9, '62	On Surgeon's Certificate.
CHARLES E. BAHL	Musician	Sept. 16, '61	July 12, '65	Veteran.
ADAMS, NOAH	Private	Sept. 16, '61	July 12, '65	Veteran.
ANDERSON, WM	Private	Sept. 23, '63	July 12, '65	Drafted.
ACE, GEORGE	Private	Oct. 19, '64	July 12, '65	Drafted.
BUSH, JACOB	Private	Oct. 8, '62	July 12, '65	
BOYER, JOHN	Private	Oct. 24, '63	July 12, '65	Drafted.
BOWERS, JOHN	Private	Oct. 24, '63	July 12, '65	Drafted.
BUNN, SAMUEL	Private	Oct. 17, '63	July 12, '65	Drafted.
BURGER, ABRAM	Private	Feb. 25, '65	July 12, '65	
BOUCH, FREDERICK	Private	July 24, '63	July 12, '65	Drafted.
BLON, NICHOLAS	Private	Oct. 12, '63	July 12, '65	Drafted.
BUMBAUGH, AND'W	Private	Sept. 16, '61	Nov. 5, '64	Expiration of term.
BAILEY, WESTON	Private	Oct. 28, '61	Nov. 30, '62	On Surgeon's Certificate.
BROWN, AMOS	Private	Oct. 28, '61	Feb. 18, '65	Killed accidentally at Charleston, S C. Veteran.
CARROLL, WILLIAM	Private	Sept. 24, '63	July 12, '65	Drafted.
CHAPMAN, WILLIAM H	Private	Sept. 26, '61	July 12, '65	Veteran.
CAREY, CHESTERFIELD	Private	Oct. 31, '63	July 12, '65	Drafted.
CULVER, SOLOMON	Private	Oct. 1, '61	Nov. 5, '64	Expiration of term.
COVEY, VINCENT M	Private	Sept. 26, '61	.....	Deserted March 14, 1862.
DAVIS, EDWARD H	Private	Nov. 12, '63	July 12, '65	Drafted.
DECAMP, ALAMANZA	Private	Oct. 24, '62	July 12, '65	
DALTON, THOMAS	Private	Mar. 2, '65	July 12, '65	
DOUGHERTY, JAMES	Private	Oct. 1, '61	Dec. 9, '62	On Surgeon's Certificate.
ETCHELLS, ALFRED	Private	July 24, '63	July 12, '65	Drafted.
ENGLE, STEPHEN	Private	Oct. 15, '63	July 12, '65	Drafted.
EISENHOWER, M. W	Private	Oct. 27, '63	July 12, '65	Drafted.

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Edwards, Jos. D	Private	Feb. 27, '65	July 12, '65	
Early, James	Private	Mar. 23, '64	July 12, '65	
Evans, James	Private	Oct. 1, '61	Oct. 19, '62	On Surgeon's Certificate
Fitzgerald, Patrick	Private	Sept. 24, '63	July 12, '65	Drafted.
Fritz, Charles	Private	Sept. 25, '63	July 12, '65	
Flow, George	Private	Sept. 16, '61	July 12, '65	Veteran.
Foust, Edward	Private	Sept. 24, '63	July 12, '65	Drafted.
Fitz, James	Private	Oct. 29, '63	July 12, '65	Drafted.
Fitzgerald, Walter	Private	Mar. 3, '65	July 12, '65	
Frederick, John	Private	Dec. 1, '61	.....	Deserted April 5, 1865.
Galligan, John 2d	Private	Sept. 16, '61	July 12, '65	Veteran.
Gass, Charles	Private	Sept. 23, '63	July 12, '65	Drafted.
Gilligan, John 1st	Private	Sept. 16, '61	Nov. 5, '64	Expiration of term.
German, Thomas	Private	Oct. 1, '61	Apr. , '63	On Surgeon's Certificate.
Gilligan, Peter	Private	Jan. 1, '62	Jan. 22, '65	Expiration of term.
Hainse, Leonard	Private	Oct. 12, '63	July 12, '65	Drafted.
Hepler, William	Private	Mar. 18, '65	July 12, '65	
Hawk, Charles	Private	Sept. 24, '63	.....	Absent sick at muster out.
Halstead, Theodore	Private	Mar. 20, '65	July 12, '65	
Hand, John	Private	Sept. 16, '61	July 12, '65	Veteran.
Hanlon, James	Private	July 24, '63	July 12, '65	Drafted.
Horan, Stephen	Private	Mar. 2, '65	July 12, '65	
Harris, Job	Private	July 31, '63	May 26, '65	By General Order. Drafted.
Horor, Michael	Private	Sept. 16, '61	Nov. 5, '64	Expiration of term.
Haight, William	Private	Sept. 16, '61	Nov. 5, '64	Expiration of term.
Holland, David	Private	Oct. 16, '61	Nov. 13, '62	On Surgeon's Certificate.
Holmes, Charles	Private	Sept. 24, '63	.....	Drafted—deserted June 18, 1864.
Johnson, William H	Private	Sept. 16, '61	July 12, '65	Veteran.
Johnston, James P	Private	Oct. 16, '61	July 12, '65	Veteran.
Jones, Edward D	Private	Sept. 16, '61	Feb. 17, '62	Transferred to Western Gunboat Service.
Keyes, Albert	Private	Oct. 30, '63	July 12, '65	Drafted.
Keating, John	Private	Sept. 24, '63	July 12, '65	
King, William C	Private	Dec. 3, '61	Dec. 16, '64	Expiration of term.
King, Henry H	Private	Dec. 9, '61	Dec. 16, '64	Expiration of term.
Long, William	Private	Sept. 24, '63	July 12, '65	Drafted.
Lamberson, A. R	Private	Sept. 23, '63	July 12, '65	Drafted.
Lockard, Alfred A	Private	Mar. 17, '64	July 12, '65	
Lawrence, John	Private	Oct. 22, '63	.....	Drafted. Absent sick at muster out.
Lake, Fernandez	Private	Sept. 16, '61	Nov. 5, '64	Expiration of term.
Lilley, Samuel	Private	Sept. 16, '61	Nov. 5, '64	Expiration of term.
Lehman, Joseph	Private	Sept. 24, '63	July 12, '65	
Lane, John E	Private	Oct. 14, '63	June 29, '64	Drowned at Morris Island, South Carolina.
Muntz, John F	Private	Oct. 30, '63	July 12, '65	Drafted.

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COMPANY G, FIFTY-SECOND REGIMENT PA. VOLUNTEERS, RECRUITED IN COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.—*Continued.*

NAME	RANK	MUSTERED INTO SERVICE	MUSTERED OUT OR DIED	REMARKS
MOTT, JAMES S.	Private	Mar. 17, '64	July 12, '65	
MACK, GEORGE	Private	Oct. 8, '62	July 12, '65	
MACK, JAMES	Private	Oct. 8, '62	July 12, '65	
MILLER, EDWARD	Private	Mar. 20, '65	July 12, '65	
MARELLUS, CORNELIUS	Private	Oct. 16, '61	Feb. 20, '63	On Surgeon's Certificate.
MILLER, JEREMIAH	Private	Feb. 13, '62	Jan. 17, '65	Died at Hilton Head, South Carolina.
MOTZ, WILLIAM	Private	Nov. 1, '61	Oct. 2, '62	Died at Yorktown, Virginia.
MCAFFEE, JOSHUA	Private	Sept. 16, '61	Feb. 4, '63	On Surgeon's Certificate.
NICHOLS, RILEY	Private	Sept. 16, '61	Oct. 29, '62	On Surgeon's Certificate.
OBERENDER, JOHN N.	Private	Feb. 15, '65	July 12, '65	
OCKS, ADAM	Private	Feb. 15, '65	July 12, '65	
OCKS, CHARLES	Private	Feb. 15, '65	June 28, '65	By General Order.
OLLENDICK, JOSEPH	Private	Oct. 16, '63	June 27, '65	Died at Hilton Head, South Carolina. Drafted.
PARKS, JOHN	Private	Sept. 28, '61	July 12, '65	Veteran.
PORTER, JAMES	Private	Sept. 24, '63	July 12, '65	Drafted.
PATTON, JOHN	Private	Oct. 12, '63	July 12, '65	Drafted.
PADDEN, HENRY	Private	Mar. 2, '65	July 12, '65	
PHILLIPS, HENRY	Private	Feb. 14, '65	July 12, '65	
PRINGLE, CALEB	Private	Sept. 16, '61	Nov. 5, '64	Expiration of term.
POINTON, JOHN	Private	Sept. 16, '61	Nov. 14, '62	On Surgeon's Certificate.
POWELL, JAMES	Private	Oct. 10, '61	June 2, '63	On Surgeon's Certificate.
PHILLIPS, HENRY	Private	Oct. 28, '61	June 11, '62	On Surgeon's Certificate.
PHILLIPS, DAVID	Private	Oct. 28, '61	June 8, '62	Died of wounds received at Fair Oaks, Virginia. May 31, 1862.
PADEON, JOHN	Private	Oct. 28, '61	.....	Deserted March 28, 1862.
RITTENBURG, JOSEPH	Private	Sept. 16, '61	July 12, '65	Veteran.
RYAN, WILLIAM	Private	Nov. 9, '63	July 12, 65	Drafted.
RUPERT, JOHN I.	Private	Sept. 24, '63	July 12, '65	Drafted.
RINDY, JOHN	Private	Sept. 24, '63	July 12, '65	Drafted.
RUSH, HENRY	Private	Sept. 16, '61	July 12, '65	Veteran.
ROZELLE, EDWARD E.	Private	Sept. 16, '61	July 12, '65	Veteran.
REDCAY, CHARLES	Private	Oct. 28, '61	July 12, '65	Expiration of term.
REDCAY, GEORGE	Private	Oct. 28, '61	Nov. 5, '64	Expiration of term.
RITCH, JOHN	Private	Oct. 28, '61	Oct. 29, '62	On Surgeon's Certificate.
SCOTT, WESLEY	Private	Oct. 16, '61	July 12, '65	Veteran.
SANDERS, GEO. M.	Private	Oct. 28, '61	July 12, '65	Veteran.

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Shupp, Charles	Private	Oct. 15, '63	.....	Drafted. Absent sick at muster out.
Steinhower, Jacob	Private	Oct. 4, '63	July 12, '65	Drafted.
Seibert, Franklin	Private	Sept. 24, '63	July 12, '65	Drafted.
Schrick, John	Private	Sept. 16, '61	Aug. 14, '62	On Surgeon's Certificate.
Smithers, John	Private	Sept. 16, '61	Nov. 30, '62	On Surgeon's Certificate.
Stout, Joseph	Private	Sept. 28, '61	Mar. 1, '62	On Surgeon's Certificate.
Shiner, Joseph	Private	Sept. 16, '61	Nov. 5, '64	Expiration of term.
Stout, William H	Private	Oct. 16, '61	July 6, '63	On Surgeon's Certificate.
Smith, Martin	Private	Sept. 28, '61	Feb. 1, '62	Died at Washington, D. C.
Smith, John P	Private	Oct. 16, '61	Feb. 8, '62	Died at Washington, D. C.
Shuman, Milton	Private	Sept. 16, '61	.....	Deserted September 1, 1863.
Swartz, John	Private	Oct. 16, '61	.....	Deserted September 1, 1863.
Thompson, A. H	Private	Sept. 16, '61	Nov. 5, '64	Expiration of term.
Thomas, Charles	Private	Sept. 1, '64	June 24, '65	By General Order.
Taylor, Dilton N	Private	Oct. 28, '61	Sept. 16, '62	On Surgeon's Certificate.
Vanduzer, James	Private	Mar. 28, '64	July 12, '65	
Williams, Curtis	Private	Oct. 28, '61	Nov. 5, '64	Expiration of term.
Welsh, John	Private	Oct. 15, '63	.....	Drafted. Deserted November 1, 1864.

COMPANY H, FIFTY-SECOND REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.
RECRUITED IN LACKAWANNA COUNTY (THEN PART OF LUZERNE)

Edwin R. Peckens	Captain	Aug. 22, '61	Apr. 28, '63	Resigned.
John B. Fish	Captain	Aug. 31, '61	Jan. 27, '65	Expiration of term. Promoted from First Lieut.
Charles C. Battenberg	Captain	Sept. 16, '61	July 12, '65	Promoted from Sergeant to Second Lieutenant June 3, 1864, to First Lieutenant June 3, 1865, to Captain June 24, 1865.—Veteran.
James G. Stevens	First Lieutenant	Sept. 19, '61	Apr. 7, '65	Died at Blakeley, Pennsylvania, after release from prison. Captured July 3, 1864, at Fort Johnson, South Carolina. Promoted from Second Lieutenant November 13, 1863.
David Wigton	Second Lieutenant	Sept. 16, '61	Mar. 23, '64	Resigned. Was promoted from Sergeant November 13, 1863.
Joseph R. Roberts	First Sergeant	Sept. 5, '61	July 12, '65	Veteran. Was commissioned Second Lieutenant March 26, 1865, and First Lieutenant June 5, 1865—not mustered.
Joseph Bell	First Sergeant	Sept. 23, '61	Nov. 5, '64	Expiration of term.
Wm. W. Archer	Sergeant	Sept. 17, '61	July 12, '65	Veteran. Was commissioned Second Lieutenant June 4, 1865—not mustered.

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COMPANY H, FIFTY-SECOND REGIMENT PA. VOLUNTEERS, RECRUITED IN LACKAWANNA CO.—*Continued.*

NAME	RANK	MUSTERED INTO SERVICE	MUSTERED OUT OR DIED	REMARKS.
Abram C. Greiner	Sergeant	Oct. 15, '61	July 12, '65	Veteran.
Moses D. Fuller	Sergeant	Sept. 5, '61	July 12, '65	Veteran.
Enos Boynton	Sergeant	Oct. 24, '62	July 12, '65	
George W. Wilder	Sergeant	Oct. 10, '61	Nov. 5, '64	Expiration of term.
Reese, Williams	Sergeant	Sept. 16, '61	July 18, '62	On Surgeon's Certificate.
Chauncey W. Mott	Sergeant	Aug. 15, '61	Nov. 9, '62	On Surgeon's Certificate.
Peter B. Walter	Sergeant	Oct. 10, '61	July 12, '65	Promoted to Commissary Sergeant November 5, 1864.—Veteran.
Sinton T. Roberts	Sergeant	Sept. 5, '61	Nov. 5, '64	Promoted to Commissary Sergeant August 10, 1863.
John A. Stoddard	Corporal	Oct. 25, '62	July 12, '65	
Levi K. Kauffman	Corporal	Nov. 6, '63	July 12, '65	Drafted.
James E. Albree	Corporal	Nov. 9, '63	July 12, '65	Drafted.
David Gerhard	Corporal	Nov. 7, '63	July 12, '65	Drafted.
Charles Wagner	Corporal	July 28, '63	July 12, '65	Drafted.
John L. Hull	Corporal	Nov. 4, '62	July 12, '65	
S. S. Penterbaugh	Corporal	Sept. 5, '61	July 26, '65	By General Order. Veteran.
Robert Barnes	Corporal	Sept. 23, '61	Nov. 5, '64	Expiration of term.
Herman C. Miller	Corporal	Sept. 16, '61	Nov. 5, '64	Expiration of term.
Amasa R. DeWolf	Corporal	Nov. 1, '61	Nov. 5, '64	Expiration of term.
William S. Hopkins	Corporal	Sept. 16, '61	Nov. 5, '64	Expiration of term.
Nelson LaRose	Corporal	Sept. 16, '61	Nov. 5, '64	Expiration of term.
John Ayers	Corporal	Sept. 24, '62	June 24, '65	By General Order.
Appleman, Chas. M.	Corporal	Oct. 12, '61	Sept. 18, '62	On Surgeon's Certificate.
Nathan Brown	Corporal	Sept. 16, '61	Mar. 8, '63	On Surgeon's Certificate.
Isaac H. Heermans	Corporal	Oct. 12, '61	Oct. 31, '62	On Surgeon's Certificate.
Harvey Steele	Corporal	Oct. 28, '62	Apr. 5, '65	Drowned at Newberne, North Carolina.
Stephen D. Bidwell	Corporal	Oct. 15, '61	Dec. 11, '61	Died at Washington, D. C.
Geo. C. Atherton	Corporal	Oct. 14, '61	Dec. 14, '61	Died at Washington, D. C.
Edward Jones	Corporal	Sept. 24, '61	.....	Deserted August 16, 1862.
Chester Brown	Musician	Sept. 16, '61	Sept. 17, '62	On Surgeon's Certificate.
Francis J. Furman	Musician	Nov. 1, '61	Oct. 4, '62	On Surgeon's Certificate.
Ayers, Jason	Private	Sept. 1, '64	July 12, '65	
Alton, Mortimer	Private	Aug. 20, '61	Nov. 5, '64	Expiration of term.
Adams, John C.	Private	Nov. 1, '61	Nov. 5, '64	Expiration of term.
Ashelman, Edward B.	Private	Oct. 15, '63	July 12, '64	Died at Morris Island, South Carolina.

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Bryant, David	Private	Oct. 23, '62	.....	Absent sick at muster out.
Buckwalter, J. S	Private	Nov. 1, '63	July 12, '65	Drafted.
Baker, David	Private	Oct. 13, '63	July 12, '65	Drafted.
Bachman, Conrad	Private	Mar. 23, '64	July 12, '65	
Betz, Jefferson	Private	Mar. 7, '64	July 12, '65	
Blair, Michael	Private	Mar. 31, '64	July 12, '65	
Burschel, J. A. A	Private	Jan. 24, '65	July 12, '65	
Bishop, Aaron	Private	Sept. 23, '61	July 3, '63	On Surgeon's Certificate.
Barnes, Joseph	Private	Sept. 7, '61	Nov. 5, '64	Expiration of term.
Brown, George	Private	Apr. 1, '62	June 12, '65	Expiration of term.
Bunting, H. M	Private	Sept. 15, '61	Sept. 11, '62	On Surgeon's Certificate.
Bunyon, James K	Private	July 24, '63	June 24, '64	Transferred to Navy.
Barth, Adam	Private	Oct. 29, '62	Oct. 18, '64	Died at Beaufort, South Carolina, of wounds received at Fort Wagner October 13, 1864.
Burke, Thomas	Private	Sept. 24, '63	.....	Deserted May 24, 1864. Drafted.
Bisbing, Charles	Private	Oct. 22, '61	.....	Deserted March 24, 1862.
Coates, Thomas	Private	Sept. 24, '63	July 12, '65	Drafted.
Connelly, Peter	Private	Sept. 24, '63	July 12, '65	Drafted.
Coleman, Henry T	Private	Mar. 26, '64	July 12, '65	
Connor, Minor C	Private	Feb. 27, '65	July 12, '65	
Carey, Pleman B	Private	Oct. 29, '61	Nov. 5, '64	Expiration of term.
Coggins, James	Private	Sept. 23, '61	Nov. 5, '64	Expiration of term.
Campbell, Edwin D	Private	Sept. 5, '61	Nov. 5, '64	Expiration of term.
Collum, Andrew G	Private	Sept. 1, '64	June 24, '65	By General Order.
Carpinger, John	Private	Oct. 25, '61	Nov. 26, '62	On Surgeon's Certificate.
Cole, David	Private	Oct. 23, '62	Dec. 16, '62	Died at Yorktown, Virginia.
Cramer, Wm. H	Private	Oct. 15, '63	July 16, '64	Died at Morris Island, South Carolina. Drafted.
Cooper, Thomas	Private	Mar. 22, '64	Sept. 13, '64	Died at Morris Island, South Carolina.
Clift, Richard R	Private	Nov. 4, '61	Feb. 28, '62	Died at Washington, D. C.
Dwight, Elihu M	Private	Mar. 15, '64	July 12, '65	
Doyle, Michael	Private	Apr. 4, '64	July 12, '65	
Dolph, Wm. H	Private	Feb. 25, '65	July 12, '65	
Evans, William	Private	Oct. 22, '61	Nov. 5, '64	Expiration of term.
Evans, Charles	Private	Sept. 24, '63	.....	Drafted.—Deserted May 29, 1864.
Fell, John H	Private	Nov. 4, '61	Nov. 5, '64	Expiration of term.
Ferris, Simeon	Private	Nov. 1, '61	Nov. 5, '64	Expiration of term.
Flomm, Michael	Private	Sept. 26, '64	June 24, '65	By General Order. Drafted.
Finney, Edward D	Private	Sept. 5, '61	Oct. 25, '62	Died at Yorktown, Virginia.
Flomm, Nicholas	Private	Sept. 26, '64	June 24, '65	By General Order. Drafted.
Grab, Conrad	Private	Oct. 24, '61	July 12, '65	Veteran.
Gantz, John	Private	Nov. 6, '63	July 12, '65	Drafted.
Griffith, John D	Private	Sept. 24, '61	Nov. 5, '64	Expiration of term.
Gaylord, Wm. C	Private	Sept. 21, '61	.....	On detached duty at expiration of term.

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COMPANY H, FIFTY-SECOND REGIMENT PA. VOLUNTEERS, RECRUITED IN LACKAWANNA CO.—*Continued.*

NAME	RANK	MUSTERED INTO SERVICE	MUSTERED OUT OR DIED	REMARKS.
GRAY, HARVEY H.	Private	Mar. 24, '64	Dec. 24, '62	On Surgeon's Certificate.
GRONER, MARTIN.	Private	Sept. 30, '63	June 7, '65	By General Order. Drafted.
GILBRIDE, MICHAEL.	Private	Aug. 13, '64	June 24, '65	By General Order.
GREINER, HENRY.	Private	Oct. 15, '61	Dec. 6, '62	On Surgeon's Certificate.
GALLATIN, DAVID S.	Private	Sept. 20, '63	June 9, '64	Transferred to Navy. Drafted.
GAINOR, JOHN M.	Private	Sept. 24, '63	.....	Drafted. Deserted June 29, 1864.
HINES, GEORGE.	Private	May 30, '64	July 12, '65	
HULL, STEPHEN P.	Private	Oct. 24, '62	July 12, '65	
HARRIS, ELLIOTT.	Private	Mar. 25, '64	July 12, '65	
HOUTZ, BENJAMIN.	Private	Oct. 24, '61	Nov. 5, '64	Expiration of term.
HOWELL, DANIEL.	Private	Sept. 16, '61	Feb. 26, '62	Transferred to Western Gunboat Service.
HUBLER, EDWARD L.	Private	Aug. 22, '64	June 24, '65	By General Order.
HINES, JACOB.	Private	Aug. 17, '62	June 24, '65	By General Order.
HARVEY, PETER M.	Private	Sept. 5, '61	Sept. 29, '62	On Surgeon's Certificate.
HANCOCK, GEORGE.	Private	Oct. 30, '63	Sept. 22, '64	Died at Hilton Head, South Carolina. Drafted.
HEATH, CHARLES.	Private	Sept. 5, '61	Jan. 4, '62	Died at Washington, D. C.
HARDING, WAYNE.	Private	Sept. 1, '61	May 2, '63	Died at Hilton Head, South Carolina.
JONES, EDWARD.	Private	Mar. 29, '64	July 12, '65	
JAMES, WILLIAM.	Private	Sept. 24, '61	Nov. 5, '64	Expiration of term.
JONES, EDWARD.	Private	Sept. 16, '61	Mar. 13, '63	On Surgeon's Certificate.
KING, HARRY.	Private	Sept. 24, '63	July 12, '65	Drafted.
KAPP, JOHN.	Private	Feb. 21, '65	July 12, '65	
KEENEY, THEODORE.	Private	Mar. 28, '64	July 12, '65	
KELLEY, WILLIAM.	Private	Sept. 5, '61	July 25, '62	Transferred to Seventh New York Artillery.
KEECH, CHARLES.	Private	Sept. 1, '61	Dec. 25, '62	On Surgeon's Certificate.
KINTNER, JACOB C.	Private	Sept. 1, '61	Apr. 28, '63	Transferred to Signal Corps.
LEE, RICHARD.	Private	Sept. 23, '63	.....	Under sentence of Courtmartial at Fort Clinch, Florida, at muster out. Drafted.
LYNCH, THOMAS.	Private	Oct. 30, '63	July 12, '65	Drafted.
LINE, REDMOND.	Private	Mar. 31, '64	July 12, '65	
LONG, ANTHONY.	Private	Feb. 24, '65	July 12, '65	
LAFRANCE, JOHN J.	Private	Sept. 16, '61	Nov. 5, '64	Expiration of term.
LAMBERSON, AARON.	Private	Aug. 22, '64	June 24, '65	By General Order.
MYERS, BENJAMIN.	Private	Sept. 26, '63	July 12, '65	Drafted.
MUTCHLER, WILLIAM.	Private	Mar. 18, '64	July 12, '65	
MACKEY, SAMUEL.	Private	Oct. 12, '61	Nov. 5, '64	Expiration of term.

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Moyles, Owen	Private	Sept. 16, '61	Nov. 5, '64	Expiration of term.
Mahen, Daniel	Private	Sept. 1, '62	June 24, '65	
Miller, Herbert D.	Private	Sept. 17, '61	Oct. 28, '63	On Surgeon's Certificate.
Monlon, Thomas	Private	Nov. 2, '63	June 9, '64	Transferred to Navy. Drafted.
McCluskby, Peter	Private	Oct. 13, '63	July 12, '65	Drafted.
McMurray, A. K.	Private	Sept. 25, '63	.....	Drafted. On furlough at muster out.
McLane, John	Private	Aug. 17, '64	June 24, '65	By General Order.
McAfee, Peter	Private	Sept. 16, '61	Feb. 12, '63	On Surgeon's Certificate.
McGowan, Arthur	Private	Sept. 23, '63	June 9, '64	Transferred to Navy. Drafted.
McDonald, Patrick	Private	Sept. 24, '63	Feb. 12, '65	Died at Morris Island, South Carolina. Drafted.
McCallum, Collin	Private	Oct. 24, '61	.....	Deserted March 28, 1862.
Nelson, James	Private	Oct. 23, '62	July 12, '65	
Northrop, Nemison	Private	Mar. 25, '64	July 12, '65	
Nash, Joseph	Private	Feb. 24, '65	July 12, '65	
O'Neil, Michael	Private	Sept. 29, '63	.....	Drafted. Absent sick at muster out.
O'Neil, Jerry	Private	Sept. 24, '63	Mar. 10, '64	Drafted. Discharged by General Order.
Ousted, Adam	Private	Sept. 26, '63	June 24, '65	Drafted. Discharged by General Order.
Ollendick, Joseph	Private	Oct. 24, '61	Aug. 5, '63	On Surgeon's Certificate.
Patrick, John	Private	Mar. 31, '64	July 12, '65	
Potter, Charles R.	Private	Mar. 26, '64	.....	Absent sick at muster out.
Pickering, Francis	Private	Sept. 16, '61	Nov. 5, '64	Expiration of term.
Phillips, Meshack	Private	Sept. 1, '61	Nov. 5, '64	Expiration of term.
Perry, John E.	Private	Sept. 23, '62	June 24, '65	By General Order.
Rhoads, Simon	Private	Feb. 21, '65	July 12, '65	
Rodimer, John	Private	Sept. 16, '61	Nov. 5, '64	Expiration of term.
Ross, Charles P.	Private	Aug. 15, '61	.....	Promoted to Commissary Sergeant Nov. 5, 1861.
Russell, Charles W.	Private	Sept. 16, '61	Nov. 18, '61	Died at Washington, D. C.
Starner, Joseph A.	Private	Mar. 15, '64	July 12, '65	
Stage, William	Private	Mar. 31, '64	July 12, '65	
Sieger, Henry M.	Private	Jan. 24, '65	July 12, '65	
Sieger, James	Private	Feb. 1, '65	July 12, '65	
Staples, Daniel C.	Private	Feb. 25, '65	July 12, '65	
Scull, Wm. H.	Private	Feb. 27, '65	July 12, '65	
Smith, Wm. N.	Private	Sept. 24, '61	.....	Wounded at Fort Putnam, South Carolina, August 12, 1864. Absent at muster out.
Snedicor, Philetus	Private	Sept. 23, '61	Nov. 5, '64	Expiration of term.
Smith, John F.	Private	Sept. 23, '62	June 24, '65	By General Order.
Spangler, David	Private	Sept. 26, '64	June 24, '65	By General Order. Drafted.
Schrock, Philip	Private	Sept. 26, '64	June 24, '65	By General Order. Drafted
Skinner, Henry W.	Private	Aug. 18, '64	June 24, '65	
Smith, George	Private	Sept. 24, '63	Dec. 12, '64	On Surgeon's Certificate. Drafted.
Seger, Joseph	Private	Sept. 5, '61	June 26, '63	On Surgeon's Certificate.
Sayer, Benjamin	Private	Sept. 1, '61	Feb. 11, '63	On Surgeon's Certificate.

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COMPANY H. FIFTY-SECOND REGIMENT PA. VOLUNTEERS, RECRUITED IN LACKAWANNA CO.—*Continued.*

NAME	RANK	MUSTERED INTO SERVICE	MUSTERED OUT OR DIED	REMARKS
TORPYN, LEONARD	Private	Oct. 15, '61	July 12, '65	Veteran.
TRENT, CHARLES	Private	Sept. 26, '64	June 24, '65	By General Order. Drafted.
TRAVIS, ZEBULON P	Private	Sept. 16, '61	Feb. 11, '63	On Surgeon's Certificate of disability.
TAYLOR, DILTON N	Private	Nov. 30, '63	Mar. 14, '64	Died, buried in Cypress Hill Cemetery, Long Island.
TURNER, WM. H	Private	Sept. 24, '63	.....	Drafted.—Deserted June 16, 1864.
VANGILDER, HORACE J	Private	Oct. 27, '63	July 12, '65	Drafted.
VAUGHN, HOLDEN T	Private	Oct. 29, '63	July 12, '65	Drafted.
WHITE, THOMAS	Private	Sept. 23, '63	July 12, '65	Drafted.
WARD, HENRY	Private	Feb. 24, '65	July 12, '65	
WILLIAMS, HENRY 1ST	Private	Mar. 17, '65	July 12, '65	
WOODWARD, M. G	Private	Mar. 22, '65	July 12, '65	
WHITEHEAD, FRED	Private	Sept. 16, '61	Nov. 5, '64	Expiration of term.
WILLIAMS, HENRY 2D	Private	Oct. 2, '61	Nov. 5, '64	Expiration of term.
WEAVER, PETER	Private	Sept. 23, '61	Nov. 5, '64	Expiration of term.
WALSH, JOHN	Private	Sept. 24, '63	Mar. 26, '64	By General Order.—Drafted.
WINCHESTER, WM	Private	Nov. 3, '63	June 9, '64	Transferred to Navy.—Drafted.
WOODRUFF, ELIAS	Private	Oct. 22, '62	Mar. 7, '65	Died, buried in York, Pennsylvania.
ZERFOSS, SAMUEL	Private	Sept. 24, '64	June 24, '65	By General Order. Drafted.

COMPANY I, FIFTY-SECOND REG. PA. VOLUNTEERS, RECRUITED IN LUZERNE (?) COUNTY

NAME	RANK	MUSTERED INTO SERVICE	REMARKS.
BEATON SMITH	Captain	Aug. 22, '61	Resigned May 11, 1863.
HENRY H. JENKS	Captain	Aug. 22, '61	Promoted from First Lieutenant to Captain November 1, 1863. Absent on detached duty at muster out.
FREDERICK FULLER	First Lieutenant	Aug. 22, '61	Promoted from Second Lieutenant November 1, 1863. Transferred to Signal Corps January 11, 1862.

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THOMAS EVANS	First Lieutenant	Sept. 23, '61	Promoted from Sergeant March 25, 1864. Captured at Fort Johnson, South Carolina, July 3, 1864. Mustered out by General Order May 6, 1865.
EDWARD W. SMITH	Second Lieutenant	Sept. 23, '61	Promoted from Sergeant October 24, 1864. Commissioned as First Lieutenant June 8, 1865. Mustered out with Company July 12, 1865—Veteran.
FRANK EARLY	First Sergeant	Sept. 23, '61	Commissioned Second Lieutenant June 8, 1865, not mustered. Mustered out with Company July 12, 1865—Veteran
BENJAMIN F. JONES	First Sergeant	Sept. 23, '61	Killed at Fair Oaks, Virginia, May 31, 1862.
MATTHEW RICHARDS	Sergeant	Sept. 23, '61	Mustered out with Company July 12, 1865—Veteran.
DAVID EVANS	Sergeant	Sept. 23, '61	Mustered out with Company July 12, 1865—Veteran.
RICHARD DAVIS	Sergeant	Sept. 23, '61	Mustered out with Company July 12, 1865—Veteran.
JOHN EDMONDS	Sergeant	Sept. 24, '63	Drafted—mustered out with Company July 12, 1865.
WILLIAM H. HARRIS	Sergeant	Sept. 23, '61	Mustered out November 5, 1864—Expiration of term.
JOHN REAYSON	Sergeant	Sept. 23, '61	Mustered out November 5, 1864—Expiration of term.
ERASTUS SOWERS	Sergeant	Sept. 23, '61	Prisoner from July 3, 1864. to November 30, 1864—Mustered out December 5, 1864—Expiration of term.
WILLIAM H. MERRITT	Sergeant	Sept. 23, '61	Mustered out November 5, 1864—Expiration of term.
SAMUEL SEITZINGER	Sergeant	Oct. 5, '61	Transferred to 96th Regiment P. V. November 6, 1861.
WILLIAM WOOD	Corporal	July 24, '63	Drafted—mustered out with Company July 12, 1865.
JOHN TIMBALL	Corporal	July 22, '63	Drafted—mustered out with Company July 12, 1865.
HENRY COLKERT	Corporal	Nov. 2, '63	Drafted—mustered out with Company July 12, 1865.
GEORGE W. GARRISON	Corporal	Mch. 9, '64	Drafted—mustered out with Company July 12, 1865.
JOSEPH MORGA	Corporal	July 17, '63	Drafted—mustered out with Company July 12, 1865.
THOMAS MORRIS	Corporal	Oct. 29, '63	Drafted—mustered out with Company July 12, 1865.
JOHN GLEASON	Corporal	Mch. 9, '64	Captured at Fort Johnson July 3, 1864—Mustered out with Company July 12, 1865.
MORRIS HOOVER	Corporal	Aug. 7, '64	Discharged by General Order June 2, 1865.
JOHN P. DAVIS	Corporal	Sept. 23, '61	Mustered out November 5, 1864—Expiration of term.
THOMAS DAVIS	Corporal	Sept. 23, '61	Mustered out November 5, 1864—Expiration of term.
THOMAS A. EDWARDS	Corporal	Sept. 23, '61	Mustered out November 5, 1864—Expiration of term.
JOHN GALLON	Corporal	Sept. 23, '61	Prisoner from July 3, 1864, to December 13, 1864—Mustered out December 18, 1864—Expiration of term.
SAMUEL SMITH	Corporal	Sept. 23, '61	Prisoner from July 3, 1864, to December 13, 1864—Mustered out December 18, 1864—Expiration of term.
SAMUEL WILLIAMS	Corporal	Sept. 23, '61	Mustered out November 5, 1864—Expiration of term.
DAVID DAVIS	Corporal	Sept. 23, '61	Discharged on Surgeon's Certificate June 1, 1863.
WILLIAM JONES	Corporal	Sept. 23, '61	Discharged on Surgeon's Certificate January 20, 1863.
DANIEL WALTERS	Corporal	Sept. 23, '61	Discharged on Surgeon's Certificate May 8, 1863.
THOMAS COSGROVE	Corporal	Sept. 23, '61	Died June 3, 1862.
ALEX. MCGREGGOR	Corporal	Sept. 23, '61	Died at Yorktown, Virginia, September 20, 1862.
HENRY C. NEIS	Musician	Sept. 23, '61	Mustered out November 5 1864—Expiration of term.
ACKERMAN, HENRY	Private	Oct. 12, '61	Deserted October 28, 1861.

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COMPANY I, FIFTY-SECOND REGIMENT PA. VOLUNTEERS, RECRUITED IN LUZERNE (?) CO. —*Continued*

NAME	RANK	MUSTERED INTO SERVICE	REMARKS.
BARRICK, ALBERT	Private	Sept. 24, '63	Drafted—mustered out with Company July 12, 1865.
BLATZ, CHARLES	Private	July 24, '63	Drafted—Captured July 3, 1864—absent at muster out.
BAINBRIDGE, GEO	Private	Sept. 23, '61	Discharged on Surgeon's Certificate June 1, 1863.
BERCKLE, THOMAS	Private	Sept. 23, '61	Discharged on Surgeon's Certificate July 27, 1862.
BRYANT, SAMUEL	Private	Sept. 23, '61	Discharged on Surgeon's Certificate December 23, 1862.
BARRON, W. H. M	Private	Sept. 26, '64	Drafted—discharged by General Order June 2, 1865.
BARKBILE, JOHN	Private	Sept. 26, '64	Drafted—discharged by General Order June 2, 1865.
BONELBY, JOHN M	Private	Sept. 26, '64	Drafted—discharged by General Order June 2, 1865.
BLAKELY, JOHN	Private	Sept. 23, '63	Drafted—died December 19, 1864.
BARTOUCH, HERMAN	Private	Sept. 23, '61	Killed at Fair Oaks, Virginia, May 31, 1862.
BOYD, WILLIAM	Private	Sept. 23, '63	Drafted—deserted May 31, 1864.
BALL, THOMAS	Private	Sept. 23, '61	Deserted September 25, 1861.
CONSTANTINE, C. W	Private	July 21, '63	Drafted—mustered out with Company July 12, 1865.
COURTWRIGHT, JACOB	Private	Sept. 24, '63	Drafted—absent sick at muster out.
COON, MORGAN E	Private	Oct. 14, '63	Drafted—mustered out with Company July 12, 1865.
COLE, WILLIAM	Private	Oct. 14, '63	Drafted—mustered out with Company July 12, 1865.
CADDEN, MICHAEL	Private	Sept. 23, '61	Mustered out November 5, 1864—Expiration of term.
CADDEN, FRANCIS	Private	Oct. 15, '61	Mustered out November 5, 1864—Expiration of term.
CARVE, ABRAHAM	Private	Sept. 26, '64	Drafted—discharged by General Order June 10, 1865.
CLAY, HENRY F	Private	Sept. 26, '64	Drafted—discharged by General Order June 2, 1865.
CLARK, THOMAS B	Private	Feb. 15, '62	Mustered out June 14, 1865—Expiration of term.
COMPTON, JOHN S	Private	Aug. 24, '64	Discharged by General Order June 12, 1865.
CROMIS, GEORGE W	Private	Sept. 23, '61	Discharged on Surgeon's Certificate April 2, 1864.
CLINTON, HENRY	Private	July 30, '63	Drafted—deserted August 19, 1864.
CATTERSON, DAVID H	Private	Sept. 23, '61	Deserted September 23, 1861.
COLE, JABEZ	Private	Sept. 23, '61	Deserted June 1, 1862.
CASLETT, WILLIAM	Private	Sept. 23, 61	Deserted July 3, 1862.
DAVIS, REESE H	Private	Mch. 26, '64	Absent sick at muster out.
DONNELLY, PATRICK	Private	Nov. 13, '64	Mustered out with Company July 12, 1865.
DUNN, PATRICK	Private	Mch. 1, '64	Mustered out with Company July 12, 1865.
DAVIS, DANIEL	Private	Oct. 5, '61	Absent sick at muster out.
DAVIS JONATHAN	Private	Sept. 23, '61	Mustered out November 5, 1864—Expiration of term.
DAVIS, JAMES	Private	Sept. 23, '61	Mustered out November 5, 1864—Expiration of term.
DOUGHERTY, JAMES	Private	Sept. 24, '63	Drafted—discharged by General Order April 28, 1865.
DOMER, WILLIAM	Private	Sept. 26, '64	Drafted—discharged by General Order June 2, 1865.
DOUGLASS, JAMES	Private	Sept. 24, '63	Drafted—transferred to Navy June 21, 1864.

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DAVIS, DAVID D.	Private	Mch. 23, '64	Captured—died at Florence, South Carolina, October, 11, 1864.
DALE, JOSEPH	Private	Sept. 27, '61	Died at Baltimore, Maryland, May 29, 1862.
DECKER, JOHN	Private	Nov. 13, '63	Drafted—deserted August 19, 1864.
EVANS, JOHN	Private	Mch. 21, '64	Mustered out with Company July 12, 1865.
EVANS, RICHARD	Private	Oct. 5, '61	Mustered out November 5, 1864—Expiration of term.
ENGLE, JOSIAH	Private	Sept. 26, '64	Drafted—discharged by General Order June 2, 1865.
FOLAN, JOHN	Private	Sept. 24, '63	Drafted—captured July 3, 1864, mustered out with Company July 12, 1865.
FONICY, JOSHUA	Private	Sept. 26, '64	Drafted—discharged by General Order June 2, 1865.
GERGER, HENRY	Private	Sept. 26, '64	Drafted—discharged by General Order June 2, 1865.
GRIFFITH, JAMES	Private	Jan. 10, '64	Discharged on Surgeon's Certificate November 5, 1864.
GREEN, FRANCIS	Private	Nov. 13, '63	Drafted—died August 9, 1864.
HADLEY, WM. H.	Private	Mch. 17, '64	Mustered out with Company July 12, 1865.
HALL, ISAAC	Private	July 21, '63	Drafted—discharged by General Order July 10, 1865.
HOLDEN, JOSEPH	Private	Sept. 24, '63	Drafted—prisoner July 3, 1864, to May 12, 1865—discharged by General Order June 12, 1865.
HORRIGAN, PATRICK	Private	Oct. 31, '63	Drafted—captured July 3, 1864, mustered out with Company July 12, 1865.
HOWELLS, EDWARD	Private	Mch. 21, '64	Mustered out with Company July 12, 1865.
HARES, GEORGE	Private	Sept. 23, '61	Mustered out November 5, 1864—Expiration of term.
HUNTER, GEORGE M.	Private	Sept. 23, '61	Absent—in arrest at muster out.
HEMBAUGH, SOLOMON	Private	Sept. 26, '64	Drafted—discharged by General Order June 2, 1865.
HUTZLE MICHAEL	Private	Sept. 26, '64	Drafted—discharged by General Order June 2, 1865.
HURLY, FRANK	Private	.....	Not on muster out roll.
HUGHES, WM. H.	Private	Sept. 23, '61	Discharged on Surgeon's Certificate December 5, 1862.
HUNTER, THAD. W.	Private	Sept. 23, '61	Discharged on Surgeon's Certificate January 5, 1862.
HURLEY, MICHAEL	Private	Sept. 23, '61	Discharged on Surgeon's Certificate January, 1863.
HAVERT, BENJAMIN	Private	Mch. 21, '64	Captured July 3, 1864—died at Andersonville, Georgia, August 21, 1864—grave No. 7422.
HUMPHREY, WM.	Private	Sept. 23, '61	Died at Washington, D. C., June 26, 1862—buried in Military Asylum Cemetery.
JAMES, DAVID	Private	Mch. 11, '64	Mustered out with Company July 12, 1865.
JONES, WM. H.	Private	Feb. 29, '64	Prisoner from July 3, 1864, to March 17, 1865—mustered out with Company July 12, 1865.
JONES, WM. J.	Private	Mch. 18, '64	Mustered out with Company July 12, 1865.
JONES, JOHN P.	Private	Feb. 28, '65	Mustered out with Company July 12, 1865.
JAMES, JEREMIAH	Private	Sept. 23, '61	Mustered out November 5, 1864—Expiration of term.
JAMES, HENRY	Private	Oct. 12, '61	Discharged on Surgeon's Certificate September, 1862.
JONES, WILLIAM	Private	Nov. 5, '61	Discharged on Surgeon's Certificate January 1, 1863.
JAMES, JOHN M.	Private	July 24, '63	Drafted—transferred to Navy June 21, 1864.
JONES, DAVID	Private	Sept. 23, '61	Died at Washington, D. C., April 6, 1862—buried in Military Asylum Cemetery.
KELLEY, MARTIN	Private	Mch. 18, '64	Mustered out with Company July 12, 1865.

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COMPANY I, FIFTY-SECOND REGIMENT PA. VOLUNTEERS, RECRUITED IN LUZERNE (?) CO.—*Continued.*

NAME	RANK	MUSTERED INTO SERVICE	REMARKS
KING, HERMAN D.	Private	Sept. 26, '64	Drafted—discharged by General Order June 2, 1865.
KEIFER, BENJAMIN	Private	Sept. 26, '64	Drafted—discharged by General Order June 2, 1865.
KITE, ELIJAH	Private	Sept. 24, '63	Drafted—died at Hilton Head, South Carolina, Dec. 23, 1864.
KYESS, WILLIAM	Private	July 13, '63	Drafted—died June 3, 1865, buried in Lutheran Cemetery, Salisbury, North Carolina.
LANNAGAN, ——	Private	Sept. 24, '63	Drafted—absent sick at muster out.
LANDES, ABRAHAM	Private	Sept. 26, '64	Drafted—discharged by General Order June 2, 1865.
LANDES, EDWARD	Private	Sept. 26, '64	Drafted—discharged by General Order June 2, 1865.
LOWRY, CHAUNCY	Private	Sept. 26, '64	Drafted—discharged by General Order June 2, 1865.
LOWRY, LEWIS	Private	Sept. 26, '64	Drafted—discharged by General Order June 2, 1865.
LONGWITH, JOHN	Private	Sept. 23, '61	Discharged on Surgeon's Certificate October 4, 1864.
LINIG, GEORGE	Private	Sept. 23, '61	Captured June 29, 1862, died at Richmond, Virginia.
LYON, MICHAEL	Private	Oct. 25, '61	Killed at Fair Oaks, Virginia, May 31, 1862.
MEREDITH, THOMAS	Private	Oct. 27, '63	Drafted—absent sick at muster out.
MURPHY, JOHN	Private	Sept. 24, '63	Drafted—absent sick at muster out.
MEEK, GEORGE	Private	Sept. 27, '61	Prisoner from July 3, 1864, to November 30, 1864. Mustered out December 5, 1864—Expiration of term.
MILLER, WILLIAM H.	Private	Sept. 24, '63	Drafted—transferred to Navy June 21, 1864.
MOYER, MILTON	Private	Sept. 23, '61	Transferred to 96th Regiment P. V., November 6, 1861.
MANGES, EDMOND	Private	Sept. 26, '64	Drafted—discharged by General Order June 2, 1865.
MORTIMER, WILLIAM	Private	Sept. 26, '63	Drafted—deserted August 19, 1864.
MOORE, GEORGE	Private	July 24, '63	Drafted—deserted August 19, 1864.
MCKUAN, THOMAS	Private	Sept. 24, '63	Drafted—captured July 3, 1864, absent at muster out.
MCCLOSKY, JOHN	Private	Sept. 26, '63	Drafted—deserted August 19, 1864.
MCGLOMM, JOHN	Private	Sept. 23, '61	Deserted November 7, 1861.
NAUGHTON, THOMAS	Private	Nov. 13, '64	Mustered out with Company July 12, 1865.
O'BRIEN, WILLIAM	Private	Sept. 24, '63	Drafted—mustered out with Company July 12, 1865.
O'NEIL, PATRICK	Private	Nov. 9, '63	Drafted—transferred to Navy June 21, 1864.
OAKES, CHARLES	Private	Mar. 31, '64	Deserted April 23, 1865.
PARKER, GEORGE	Private	Sept. 23, '61	Mustered out November 5, 1864—Expiration of term.
PUTNAM, JOHN	Private	Sept. 26, '64	Drafted—discharged by General Order June 2, 1865.
PATTERSON, GEORGE	Private	Nov. 13, '63	Drafted—deserted August 19, 1864.
PATTERSON, JOHN	Private	Sept. 26, '63	Drafted—deserted August 19, 1864.
REDDY, CHRISTOPHER	Private	Nov. 3, '64	Mustered out with Company July 12, 1865.
ROSS, GEORGE	Private	Sept. 26, '64	Drafted—discharged by General Order June 2, 1865.
ROSS, JACOB	Private	Sept. 26, '64	Drafted—discharged by General Order June 2, 1865.

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Reed, Calvin L.	Private	Sept. 26, '64	Drafted—discharged by General Order June 2, 1865.
Ryan, James	Private	Sept. 24, '63	Drafted—transferred to Navy June 21, 1864.
Reynolds, John	Private	Oct. 17, '63	Drafted—deserted August 19, 1864.
Smith, Rushland	Private	Mar. 17, '64	Mustered out with Company July 12, 1865.
Seitzinger, Henry	Private	Sept. 24, '63	Drafted—mustered out with Company July 12, 1865.
Simpson, Charles	Private	Sept. 24, '63	Drafted—mustered out with Company July 12, 1865.
Stephens, Benjamin	Private	Feb. 29, '64	Mustered out with Company July 12, 1865.
Seneff, Albert	Private	Sept. 23, '61	Mustered out November 5, 1864—Expiration of term.
Smith, John	Private	Sept. 23, '61	Mustered out November 5, 1864—Expiration of term.
Showman, John	Private	Sept. 26, '64	Drafted—discharged by General Order June 2, 1865.
Stough, George W.	Private	Sept. 26, '64	Drafted—discharged by General Order June 2, 1865.
Snyder, Alfred N.	Private	Sept. 26, '64	Drafted—discharged by General Order June 2, 1865.
Snyder, Charles W.	Private	Sept. 24, '64	Drafted—discharged by General Order June 2, 1865.
Schrett, Charles	Private	July 24, '63	Drafted—discharged by General Order June 6, 1865.
Saunders, David	Private	Sept. 23, '61	Discharged August 14, 1862, for wounds received at Fair Oaks, Virginia, May 31, 1862.
Schlager, John	Private	Sept. 23, '61	Transferred to Battery H First Pennsylvania Artillery, November 1, 1862.
Smith, Thomas	Private	Sept. 23, '61	Transferred to Battery H 1st Pa. Artillery, November 1, 1862.
Shirley, Sylvester	Private	Oct. 30, '63	Drafted—deserted May 17, 1865.
Shaw, Thomas	Private	Nov. 3, '61	Drafted—deserted November 25, 1864.
Thompson, Albert	Private	Aug. 27, '64	Discharged by General Order June 2, 1865.
Thompson, Wm.	Private	Sept. 23, '61	Discharged on Surgeon's Certificate September 10, 1864.
Thomas, Thomas	Private	Sept. 23, '61	Discharged on Surgeon's Certificate March, 1862.
Thomas, John	Private	Sept. 24, '63	Drafted—transferred to Navy June 21, 1864.
Van Campen, Geo.	Private	Mar. 18, '64	Captured July 3, 1864, died at Andersonville, Georgia, September 4, 1864.
Williams, David	Private	Mar. 14, '64	Captured July 3, 1864, mustered out with Company July 12, 1865.
Watkins, William	Private	Sept. 23, '61	Prisoner from July 3 to December 13, 1864, mustered out December 18, 1864—Expiration of term.
Welter, Girard	Private	Sept. 23, '61	Discharged on Surgeon's Certificate July 27, 1862.
Walker, Alexander	Private	July 30, '63	Drafted—transferred to Navy June 21, 1864.
Wilson, Henry	Private	Sept. 26, '63	Drafted—transferred to Navy June 21, 1864.
Williams, Henry	Private	Nov. 25, '63	Drafted—transferred to Navy June 21, 1864.
Williams, Sabbath	Private	Sept. 23, '61	Transferred to Battery H First Pa. Artillery, November 1, 1862.
Walters, Charles	Private	Sept. 23, '61	Died at Hilton Head, South Carolina, July 1, 1863.
Wilson, James	Private	Oct. 17, '63	Drafted—deserted November 13, 1863.
Williams, Wm.	Private	Sept. 23, '61	Deserted October 5, 1861.
Young, James	Private	Sept. 24, '63	Drafted—prisoner from July 3, 1864, to March 3, 1865, mustered out with Company July 12, 1865.
Younkin, Fred	Private	Sept. 26, '64	Drafted—discharged by General Order June 2, 1865.

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COMPANY K, FIFTY-SECOND REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS, RECRUITED IN LACKAWANNA COUNTY (THEN PART OF LUZERNE COUNTY)

NAME	RANK	MUSTERED INTO SERVICE	MUSTERED OUT OR DIED	REMARKS.
JOHN JONES, JR.	Captain	Oct. 2, '61	Sept. 16, '62	Resigned.
JOHN A. HENNESSY	Captain	Dec. 2, '61	July 12, '65	Promoted from Second Lieutenant October 11, 1862, to Major January 5, 1865.
GEORGE A. BASS	First Lieutenant	Oct. 2, '61	Sept. 28, '62	Resigned.
HENRY A. MOTT	First Lieutenant	Oct. 2, '61	July 12, '65	Promoted from Sergeant October 11, 1862, to Adjutant September 1, 1864. Commissioned Captain.
GEORGE H. STERLING	First Lieutenant	Oct. 11, '61	Jan. 25, '65	Died at Wyoming, Pennsylvania. Was transferred from Adjutant. Detached as Aide on Staff General A. H. Terry—Captured by rebel General Mosby, in Virginia.
THOMAS JORDAN	First Lieutenant	Oct. 2, '61	July 12, '65	Promoted from Sergeant June 3, 1865. Veteran.
DAVID MOSES	Second Lieutenant	Oct. 2, '61	Apr. 30, '65	Expiration of term. Was promoted from Sergeant to Second Lieutenant November 5, 1862.
ALVA DOLPH	First Sergeant	Oct. 2, '61	July 12, '65	Commissioned as Second Lieutenant June 4, 1865. Veteran.
WILLARD SAMSON	First Sergeant	Oct. 2, '61	Nov. 5, '64	Expiration of term.
WILLIAM MCCLAVE	First Sergeant	Oct. 2, '61	Oct. 2, '62	On Surgeon's Certificate.
THOMAS TIFFANY	Sergeant	Oct. 2, '61	.....	Absent sick at muster out. Veteran.
CHARLES RUBECK	Sergeant	Nov. 3, '62	July 12, '65	
EVAN O. THOMAS	Sergeant	Oct. 2, '61	July 12, '65	Veteran.
JOHN UNGER	Sergeant	Sept. 23, '63	July 12, '65	Drafted.
DEMETRIUS P. PARSONS	Sergeant	Oct. 2, '61	Nov. 5, '64	Expiration of term.
HENRY MORROW	Sergeant	Oct. 2, '61	Nov. 5, '64	Expiration of term.
WILLIAM D. WEBBER	Sergeant	Oct. 2, '61	Jan. 24, '65	Expiration of term.
HUGH R. CRAWFORD	Sergeant	Nov. 4, '61	Nov. 5, '64	Promoted to Quartermaster Sergeant May 30, 1863.
SMITH B. MOTT	Sergeant	Oct. 2, '61	July 12, '65	Promoted to Quartermaster Sergeant November 5, 1864. Veteran.
HENRY P. FORSMAN	Sergeant	Oct. 2, '61	Oct. 31, '62	On Surgeon's Certificate.
GEORGE FORRESTER	Corporal	Mar. 28, '64	July 12, '65	
TRYAL, STYLES	Corporal	July 27, '63	July 12, '65	
JOHN JONES	Corporal	Oct. 2, '61	July 12, '65	Veteran.
CHARLES MORRISON	Corporal	Mar. 28, '64	July 12, '65	
WILLIAM SOLFRIDGE	Corporal	July 15, '63	July 12, '65	Drafted.
PHILIP SETZER	Corporal	Sept. 28, '63	July 12, '65	Drafted.
JOHN OISTER	Corporal	Mar. 9, '64	July 12, '65	Drafted.

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Charles Berglass	Corporal	Nov. 4, '63	July 12, '65	Drafted.
George Keator	Corporal	Oct. 2, '61	Nov. 5, '64	Expiration of term.
Henry Osiander	Corporal	Oct. 2, '61	Nov. 5, '64	Expiration of term.
William Scott	Corporal	Oct. 2, '61	Nov. 5, '64	Expiration of term.
John Roberts	Corporal	Oct. 2, '61	Nov. 5, '64	Expiration of term.
Frank Vail	Corporal	Oct. 2, '61	July 3, '64	Killed at Fort Johnson, South Carolina.
Charles Jackson	Corporal	Nov. 9, '63	.....	Drafted—Deserted May 15, 1865.
Allwen, John	Private	Nov. 2, '63	July 12, '65	Drafted.
Anderson, John W.	Private	Sept. 20, '63	.....	Drafted—Deserted June 16, 1864.
Brown, Patrick	Private	Mar. 28, '64	July 12, '65	
Beck, George	Private	Sept. 24, '63	July 12, '65	
Bailey, Minor K.	Private	Feb. 14, '65	July 12, '65	
Bein, Bernard	Private	Feb. 25, '65	July 12, '65	
Brock, Carle	Private	Feb. 27, '65	July 12, '65	
Brennan, John	Private	Feb. 20, '65	July 12, '65	
Burke, Patrick	Private	Mar. 2, '65	July 12, '65	
Butler, John	Private	Mar. 3, '65	July 12, '65	
Brennan, Patrick	Private	Dec. 10, '61	May 2, '62	On Surgeon's Certificate.
Beavers, Michael	Private	Jan. 29, '62	Mar. 6, '65	Captured at Fort Johnson, South Carolina, July 3, 1864.
Butts, Abraham	Private	Jan. 3, '62	Jan. 14, '65	
Brennan, John	Private	Jan. 24, '62	Mar. 6, '65	
Bomgardner, Jacob	Private	Oct. 2, '61	Nov. 20, '62	On Surgeon's Certificate.
Bristol, Charles	Private	Oct. 2, '61	Oct. 2, '62	On Surgeon's Certificate.
Bratton, John	Private	Nov. 2, '63	June 13, '64	Drowned at Hilton Head, South Carolina.
Brown, Orrin E.	Private	Oct. 2, '61	.....	Deserted May 30, 1864.
Cleary, James	Private	Mar. 2, '65	July 12, '65	
Compton, Clement B.	Private	Feb. 15, '65	July 12, '65	
Cosier, Freeman	Private	Oct. 2, '61	Nov. 5, '64	Expiration of term.
Carman, James	Private	Feb. 8, '62	Mar. 6, '65	Expiration of term.
Calahan, Edward	Private	Jan. 3, '62	Jan. 14, '65	Expiration of term.
Crisel, John	Private	Feb. 8, '62	May 9, '63	On Surgeon's Certificate.
Donahue, Michael	Private	Feb. 20, '65	July 12, '65	
Donahue, James	Private	Feb. 20, '65	July 12, '65	
Donahue, Patrick	Private	Mar. 15, '65	July 12, '65	
Dierr, John	Private	Jan. 3, '62	Feb. 12, '62	On Surgeon's Certificate.
Davis, John	Private	Oct. 2, '61	June 2, '62	On Surgeon's Certificate.
Dimmick, Harry	Private	Oct. 2, '61	Apr. 21, '63	Wounded at Fair Oaks, Virginia, May 31, 1862, and a prisoner one day.
Delaney, James	Private	Oct. 15, '63	.....	Drafted—Deserted November 2, 1864.
Evans, Alfred	Private	Oct. 2, '61	Nov. 5, '64	Expiration of term.
Elm, Charles	Private	Oct. 2, '61	Nov. 5, '64	Expiration of term.
Evans, Levi	Private	Oct. 2, '61	Oct. 30, '64	Died at Morris Island, South Carolina.

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COMPANY K, FIFTY-SECOND REGIMENT PA. VOLUNTEERS, RECRUITED IN LACKAWANNA CO.—*Continued.*

NAME	RANK	MUSTERED INTO SERVICE	MUSTERED OUT OR DIED	REMARKS.
FERNAND, ZENUS N.	Private	Feb. 14, '65	July 12, '65	
FEANDRY, DOMINICK	Private	Mar. 21, '65	.....	Absent sick at muster out.
FISHER, EMMANUEL	Private	Feb. 28, '62	.....	Deserted September 3, 1863.
GIBSON, LEWIS	Private	Sept. 24, '63	July 12, '65	Drafted.
GOODWIN, WILLIAM	Private	July 20, '63	.....	Drafted—Captured—Absent at muster out.
GILES, LAWRENCE	Private	Dec. 5, '61	.....	Deserted September 3, 1863.
HALL, CHARLES	Private	Oct. 2, '61	July 12, '65	Deserted and returned.
HERON, WM. R.	Private	Mar. 23, '64	July 12, '65	
HAIGHT, GIDEON	Private	Sept. 28, '63	July 12, '65	Drafted.
HARTMAN, PHILIP	Private	Feb. 25, '65	July 12, '65	
HOWE, CYRUS I.	Private	Mar. 27, '64	July 12, '65	
HOWE, EPHRAIM	Private	Feb. 14, '65	July 12, '65	
HORAN, JAMES	Private	Mar. 9, '65	July 12, '65	
HILDERBRAND, CONRAD	Private	Oct. 2, '61	Nov. 5, '64	Expiration of term.
HACKETT, LEVI S.	Private	Jan. 29, '62	Mar. 6, '65	Expiration of term.
HOWELLS, JOHN	Private	Oct. 2, '61	Nov. 8, '61	On Surgeon's Certificate.
HENNIGER, MICHAEL	Private	Dec. 7, '61	May 31, '62	Killed at Fair Oaks, Virginia.
HANNA, DAVID P.	Private	Feb. 13, '62	.....	Deserted September 3, 1863.
JONES, EDMUND	Private	Oct. 2, '61	Nov. 5, '64	Expiration of term.
JENKINS, EDMUND	Private	Oct. 2, '61	Nov. 5, '64	Expiration of term.
JEREMIAH, DAVID	Private	Jan. 3, '62	Oct. 21, '62	On Surgeon's Certificate.
KENNEDY, MICHAEL	Private	Oct. 21, '63	July 12, '65	Drafted.
KENNEDY, HENRY	Private	Mar. 17, '64	July 12, '65	
KELLY, LEWIS	Private	Sept. 3, '63	July 12, '65	Drafted.
KEALY, RICHARD	Private	Mar. 2, '65	July 12, '65	
LANNING, NATHANIEL	Private	Mar. 2, '64	July 12, '64	
LEWIS, HENRY	Private	Oct. 2, '61	Nov. 5, '64	Expiration of term.
LUCKY, NORMAN	Private	Oct. 2, '61	.....	Veteran—Deserted March 22, 1864.
MOYER, WILLIAM	Private	Nov. 10, '63	July 12, '65	Drafted.
MEHLING, WILLIAM	Private	Nov. 18, '63	July 12, '65	
MAY, JOHN	Private	July 20, '63	July 12, '65	Drafted.
MARCY, WILLIAM	Private	Oct. 15, '63	July 12, '65	Drafted.
MILLARD, SOLOMON	Private	Mar. 15, '64	July 12, '65	
MILLARD, THOMAS	Private	Mar. 15, '64	July 12, '65	
MONTGOMERY, JOSEPH	Private	Jan. 24, '65	July 12, 65	
MASON, WILLIAM	Private	Oct. 2, '61	Jan. 24, '65	Expiration of term.

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Millard, Geo. W.	Private	June 22, '65	June 22, '65	By General Order.
Morrison, John J.	Private	Oct. 2, '61	Aug. 24, '62	On Surgeon's Certificate.
Miller, Clark	Private	Oct. 2, '61	Aug. 3, '62	On Surgeon's Certificate.
Murphy, Patrick	Private	Dec. 4, '61	.....	Deserted September 3, 1863.
Meithling, Fred.	Private	Oct. 2, '61	.....	Deserted Ceptember 1, 1864.
McLane, Michael	Private	Oct. 10, '64	July 12, '65	
McKinney, Robert	Private	Oct. 26, '63	.....	Drafted—Deserted March 31, 1865.
McNally, Michael	Private	Jan. 3, '62	.....	Deserted September 1, 1863.
Nieman, George	Private	Oct. 2, '61	June 30, '63	On Surgeon's Certificate.
Nelson, Thomas	Private	Oct. 2, '61	Feb. 2, '62	Died at Washington, D. C.
Norman, Charles	Private	Sept. 23, '63	.....	Drafted—Deserted July 9, 1864.
O'Connell, Daniel	Private	Feb. 18, '65	July 12, '65	
O'Donnell, Michael	Private	Sept. 12, '64	June 22, '65	By General Orders.
O'Hara, Charles	Private	Dec. 7, '61	.....	Deserted September 11, 1863.
O'Brien, Patrick	Private	Dec. 10, '61	Dec. 10, '64	Expiration of term.
Parker, Edward R.	Private	Oct. 2, '61	Nov. 5, '64	Expiration of term.
Peters, Charles	Private	Sept. 24, '63	Mar. 6, '65	Died at Hilton Head, South Carolina—Drafted.
Peterson, Alexander	Private	Sept. 20, '63	Jan. 24, '65	Died at Morris Island, South Carolina—Drafted.
Ripple, Ezra H.	Private	Mar. 24, '64	June 30, '65	Prisoner from July 3, 1864, to March 1, 1865—Captured at Fort Johnson, South Carolina.
Russell, Davis W.	Private	Sept. 23, '63	July 12, '65	Drafted.
Russell, Mifflin	Private	Mar. 7, '65	July 12, '65	
Richards, William	Private	Nov. 10, '63	July 12, '65	Drafted.
Rapp, John A.	Private	Jan. 3, '62	Mar. 6, '65	Expiration of term.?
Riley, Mark	Private	Aug. 24, '64	June 22, '65	By General Order.
Ryan, Edward	Private	Jan. 24, '62	Mar. 6, '65	Expiration of term.
Rauch, John	Private	Jan. 3, '62	.....	Deserted May, 1862.
Scutt, Andrew	Private	Oct. 2, '61	July 12, '65	Veteran.
Smith, Theodore	Private	Oct. 27, '63	July 12, '65	Drafted.
Smith, William	Private	Sept. 25, '63	July 12, '65	Drafted.
Sears, Josiah	Private	Sept. 29, '64	July 12, '65	Drafted.
Sears, Reuben	Private	Sept. 25, '64	July 12, '65	Drafted.
Sears, Oliver	Private	Sept. 25, '64	July 12, '65	Drafted.
Sears, Samuel	Private	Feb. 27, '64	July 12, '65	
Smith, Thomas G.	Private	Oct. 2, '61	Nov. 5, '64	Expiration of term.
Shoup, John	Private	Oct. 2, '61	.....	Detached in General Hospital, Washington, D. C.
Saxton, Gilbert	Private	Feb. 13, '62	Aug. 24, '62	On Surgeon's Certificate.
Smith, Chester	Private	Oct. 2, '61	Aug. 3, '62	On Surgeon's Certificate.
Schremser, Joseph	Private	Oct. 2, 61	June 11, 63	On Surgeon's Certificate.
Schnell, William	Private	Sept. 23, '63	.....	Deserted June 16, 1864—Drafted.
Timmens, Charles	Private	Oct. 29, '63	July 12, '65	Drafted.
Tolbert, William	Private	July 27, '63	July 12, '65	Drafted.
Tripp, Theodore F.	Private	Oct. 2, '61	Nov. 5, '64	Expiration of term.

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COMPANY K, FIFTY-SECOND REGIMENT PA. VOLUNTEERS, RECRUITED IN LACKAWANNA CO.—*Continued.*

NAME	RANK	MUSTERED INTO SERVICE	MUSTERED OUT OR DIED	REMARKS.
VANGORDER, JAMES	Private	Sept. 29, '63	July 12, '65	Drafted.
VANAUKER, JOHN P	Private	Sept. 29, '63	Feb. 24, '65	Died at Morris Island, South Carolina.
WOODS, JAMES	Private	Mar. 14, '64	July 12, '65	
WOODS, JOHN	Private	Mar. 24, '64	July 12, '65	
WEBER, FRANK	Private	Oct. 21, '63	July 12, '65	Drafted.
WENRICH, JOHN	Private	Nov. 9, 63	July 12, '65	Drafted.
WELSH, PATRICK	Private	Nov. 2, '63	July 12, '65	Drafted.
WALKER, ACKLEY	Private	Mar. 27, '64	July 12, '65	
WATCHLER, GEORGE	Private	Mar. 1, '65	July 12, '65	
WARNER, HAMILTON	Private	Jan. 24, '65	July 12, '65	
WESTFALL, EVI D	Private	Oct. 10, '62	Mar. 30, '65	On Surgeon's Certificate.
WILLIAMS, JAMES	Private	Jan. 3, '62	June 21, '63	On Surgeon's Certificate.
WEISGARBER, CHARLES	Private	Oct. 2, '61	Mar. 3, '63	For wounds received at Fair Oaks, Virginia.
WILSON, GEORGE	Private	Apr. 7, '64	.....	Deserted February 12, 1865.
WILLING, HENRY	Private	Sept. 24, '63	.....	Drafted—Deserted March 2, 1865.
WOODS, JAMES	Private	Sept. 24, '63	.....	Drafted—Deserted October 10, 1864.
YAPLE, AMANDUS	Private	Sept. 29, '63	July 12, '65	Drafted.
YOUSE, MARCUS	Private	Sept. 24, '63	July 12, '65	Drafted.

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Troops of the Army of the Potomac Sent to the Peninsula in March and April, 1862

I.

CAVALRY RESERVE—BRIG.-GEN. P. ST. G. COOKE

Emory's Brigade	*Blake's Brigade*
5th United States Cavalry	1st United States Cavalry
6th United States Cavalry	8th Pennsylvania Cavalry
6th Pennsylvania Cavalry	Barker's Squadron Illinois Cavalry

II.

ARTILLERY RESERVE—COLONEL HENRY J. HUNT

Graham's Battery "K" & "G" 1st U. S.	6	Napoleon guns
Randol's Battery "E" 1st U. S.	6	Napoleon guns
Carlisle's Battery "E" 2d U. S.	6	20 pds. Parrott guns
Robertson's Battery 2d U. S.	6	3-in. Ordnance guns
Benson's Battery "M" 2d U. S.	6	3-in. Ordnance guns
Tidball's Battery "A" 2d U. S.	6	3-in. Ordnance guns
Edward's Battery "L" & "M" 3d U. S.	6	10 pds. Parrott guns
Gibson's Battery "C" & "G" 3d U. S.	6	3-in. Ordnance guns
Livingston's Battery "F" & "K" 3d U. S.	4	10 pds. Parrott guns
Howe's Battery "G" 4th U. S.	6	Napoleon guns
DeRussy's Battery "K" 4th U. S.	6	Napoleon guns
Weed's Battery "I" 5th U. S.	6	3-in. Ordnance guns
Smead's Battery "K" 5th U. S.	4	Napoleon guns
Ames's Battery "A" 5th U. S.	4	10 pds. Parrott guns
	2	Napoleon guns
Diederick's Battery "A" N. Y. Art. Bat	6	20 pds. Parrott guns
Voegelie's Battery "B" N. Y. Art. Bat.	4	20 pds. Parrott guns
Knieviem's Battery "C" N. Y. Art. Bat.	4	20 pds. Parrott guns
Grimm's Battery "D" N. Y. Art. Bat.	6	32 pds. howitzers
	100	guns

III.

VOLUNTEER ENGINEER TROOPS—GEN. WOODBURY

15th New York Volunteers
50th New York Volunteers

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The Fifty-Second Regiment

REGULAR ENGINEER TROOPS—CAPTAIN DUANE

Companies A, B, and C, U. S. Engineers

ARTILLERY TROOPS WITH SIEGE TRAIN

1st Conn. Heavy Artillery. Col. Tyler

McCALL'S DIVISION—FIRST CORPS*

ARTILLERY.

Seymour's Battery "C" 5th U. S.....6 Napoleon guns
Eaton's Battery "A" 1st Penna.....4 Napoleon guns
Cooper's Battery "B" 1st Penna.....6 10 pds. Parrott guns
Kein's Battery "C" 1st Penna..... 2 10 pds. Parrott guns, 4 12 pds. Howitzers

Reynold's Brigade	*Meade's Brigade*	*Ord's Brigade*
1st Penn. Res. Regt.	3rd Penn. Res.	6th Penn. Res.
2d Penn. Res. Regt.	4th Penn. Res.	9th Penn. Res.
5th Penn. Res. Regt.	7th Penn. Res.	10th Penn. Res.
8th Penn. Res. Regt.	11th Penn. Res.	12th Penn. Res.
	1 Penn. Res. Rifles	

SECOND CORPS—GENERAL E. V. SUMNER

CAVALRY.

8th Illinois Cavalry. Col. Farnsworth.
One Squadron 6th New York Cavalry.

RICHARDSON'S DIVISION.

ARTILLERY.

Clark's Battery "A" & "C" 4th U. S.....6 Napoleon guns
Frank's Battery "G" 1st N. Y.....6 10 pds. Parrott guns
Pettit's Battery "B" 1st N. Y.....6 10 pds. Parrott guns
Hogan's Battery "A" 2d N. Y.....6 10 pds. Parrott guns

INFANTRY.

Howard's Brigade	*Meagher's Brigade*	*French's Brigade*
5th New Hampshire Vols.	69th N. Y. Vols.	52d N. Y. Vols.
81st Penna. Vols.	63d N. Y. Vols.	57th N. Y. Vols.
61st N. Y. Vols.	88th N. Y. Vols.	66th N. Y. Vols.
64th N. Y. Vols.		53d Penna. Vols.

* NOTE.—McCall's division of the First Corps was about the last of the reinforcements sent to the Army of McClellan on the Peninsula.

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Pennsylvania Volunteers

SEDGWICK'S DIVISION.

Artillery.

Kirby's Battery "I" 1st U. S.....6 Napoleon guns
Tompkin's Battery "A" 1st R. I.....4 10 pds. Parrott guns, 2 12 pds. Howitzers
Bartlett's Battery "B" 1st R. I.....4 10 pds. Parrott guns, 2 12 pds. Howitzers
Owen's Battery "G".....6 3-in. Ordnance guns

Infantry.

Gorman's Brigade	*Burns's Brigade*	*Dana's Brigade*
2d N. Y. State Militia	69th Penna. Vols.	19th Mass. Vols.
15th Mass. Vols.	71st Penna. Vols.	7th Mich. Vols.
34th N. Y. Vols.	72d Penna. Vols.	42d N. Y. Vols.
1st Minn. Vols.	106th N. Y. Vols.	20th Mass. Vols.

THIRD CORPS—GENERAL HEINTZELMAN

THIRD CORPS—HOOKER'S DIVISION

Artillery.

Hall's Battery "H" 1st U. S.....4 10 pds. Parrott guns, 2 12 pds. Howitzers
Smith's 4th N. Y. Battery.....6 10 pds. Parrott guns
Bramhall's 6th N. Y. Battery.....6 3-in. Ordnance guns
Osborn's Battery "D" 1st N. Y. Art'y.....4 3-in. Ordnance guns

Infantry.

Sickles' Brigade	*Nagle's Brigade*	*Col. Starr's Brigade*
1st Excelsior N. Y.	1st Mass. Vols.	5th N. J. Vols.
2d Excelsior N. Y.	11th Mass. Vols.	6th N. J. Vols.
3d Excelsior N. Y.	26th Penna. Vols.	7th N. J. Vols.
4th Excelsior N. Y.	2d N. H. Vols.	8th N. J. Vols.
5th Excelsior N. Y.		

THIRD CORPS—KEARNEY HAMILTON'S DIVISION

Artillery.

Thompson's Battery "G" 2d U. S.....6 Napoleon guns
Beam's Battery "B" N. J.....4 10 pds. Parrott guns, 2 Napoleon guns
Randolph's Battery "E" R. I.....4 10 pds. Parrott guns, 2 Napoleon guns

Infantry.

Jameson's Brigade	*Birney's Brigade*	*Berry's Brigade*
105th Penna. Vols.	38th N. Y. Vols.	2d Mich. Vols.
63d Penna. Vols.	40th N. Y. Vols.	3d Mich. Vols.
57th Penna. Vols.	3d Maine Vols.	5th Mich. Vols.
87th N. Y. Vols.	4th Maine Vols.	37th N. Y. Vols.

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The Fifty-Second Regiment

FOURTH CORPS—GENERAL ERASMUS D. KEYES.
COUCH'S FIRST DIVISION.

ARTILLERY.

McCarthy's Battery "C" 1st Penna.....4 10 pds. Parrott guns
Flood's Battery "D" 1st Penna.....6 10 pds. Parrott guns
Miller's Battery "E" 1st Penna.....4 Napoleon guns
Brady's Battery "F" 1st Penna.....4 10 pds. Parrott guns

INFANTRY.

Graham's Brigade.	*? Brigade*	*Peck's Brigade.*
67th N. Y. Vols. (1st L. I.)	2d R. I. Vols.	98th Penna. Vols.
65th N. Y. Vols. (1st U. S. Chas.)	7th Mass. Vols.	102d Penna. Vols.
23d Penna. Vols.	10th Mass. Vols.	93d Penna. Vols.
31st Penna. Vols.	36th N. Y. Vols.	62d N. Y. Vols.
61st Penna. Vols.		55th N. Y. Vols.

FOURTH CORPS—CASEY'S (2d) DIVISION

ARTILLERY.

Regan's Battery 7th N. Y. Battery.....6 3-in. Ordnance guns
Fitch's Battery 8th N. Y. Battery.....6 3-in. Ordnance guns
Bate's Battery "A" 1st N. Y. Artillery .....6 Napoleon guns
Spratt's Battery "H" 1st N. Y. Artillery ...4 3-in. Ordnance guns

INFANTRY.

Wessells' Keim's Brigade	*Palmer's Brigade*	*Naglee's Brigade*
85th Penna. Vols.	85th N. Y. Vols.	52d Penna. Vols.
101st Penna. Vols.	98th N. Y. Vols.	104th Penna. Vols.
103d Penna. Vols.	92d N. Y. Vols.	56th N. Y. Vols.
96th N. Y. Vols.	81st N. Y. Vols.	100th N. Y. Vols.
	93d N. Y. Vols.	11th Maine Vols.

FIFTH CORPS—GENERAL W. B. FRANKLIN
SLOCUM'S DIVISION

ARTILLERY.

Platt's Battery "D" 2d U. S.....6 Napoleon guns
Porter's Battery "A" Mass..... { 4 10 pds. Parrott guns / 2 12 pds. Howitzer
Hexamer's Battery "A" N. J..... { 4 10 pds. Parrott guns / 2 12 pds. Howitzers
Wilson's Battery "F" 1st N. Y. Art'y....4 3-in. Ordnance guns

INFANTRY.

(Kearney's) Brigade	*? Brigade*	*Newton's Brigade*
1st N. J. Vols.	16th N. Y. Vols.	18th N. Y. Vols.
2d N. J. Vols.	27th N. Y. Vols.	31st N. Y. Vols.
3d N. J. Vols.	5th Maine Vols.	32d N. Y. Vols.
4th N. J. Vols.	96th Penna. Vols.	95th Penna. Vols.

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Pennsylvania Volunteers

W. F. SMITH'S DIVISION.

ARTILLERY.

Ayre's Battery "F" 5th U. S..... { 4 10 pds. Parrott guns / 2 Napoleon guns
Mott's Battery 3rd N. Y. Battery..... { 4 10 pds. Parrott guns / 2 Napoleon guns
Wheeler's Battery "E" 1st N. Y.....4 3-in. Ordnance guns
Kennedy's Battery 1st N. Y. Battery.....6 3-in. Ordnance guns

Hancock's Brigade	*Brooks' Brigade*	*Davidson's Brigade*
5th Wisconsin Vols.	2d Vermont Vols.	33d N. Y. Vols.
49th Penna. Vols.	3d Vermont Vols.	77th N. Y. Vols.
43d N. Y. Vols.	4th Vermont Vols.	49th N. Y. Vols.
6th Maine Vols.	5th Vermont Vols.	7th Maine Vols.
	6th Vermont Vols.	

SIXTH CORPS—GENERAL FITZJOHN PORTER.

Cavalry, 3d Penna. Cavalry, Col. Averill.

MORELL'S DIVISION

ARTILLERY.

Griffin's Battery "K" 5th U. S.....6 10 pds. Parrott guns
Weeden's Battery "C" R. I.....
Martin's Battery "C" Mass.....6 Napoleon guns
Allen's Battery "E" Mass.....6 3-in. Ordnance guns

INFANTRY.

Martindale's Brigade	*Morell's Brigade*	*Butterfield's Brigade*
2d Maine Vols.	14th N. Y. Vols.	17th N. Y. Vols.
18th Mass. Vols.	4th Mich. Vols.	44th N. Y. Vols.
22d Mass. Vols.	9th Mass. Vols.	12th N. Y. Vols.
25th N. Y. Vols.	62d Penna. Vols.	83d Penna. Vols.
13th N. Y. Vols.		Stockton's Michigan
1st Berdan Sharpshooters		

SYKE'S DIVISION OF REGULARS

Warren's Brigade. Buchanan's Brigade. Lovell's Brigade.

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The Fifty-second Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry Association

The Association was organized at a meeting of survivors held at Wilkes-Barre, Pa., May 16, 1888. At that time the Secretary, Herman C. Miller, had on his rolls the names and addresses of 365 members. At this first meeting Major George R. Lennard, of Wilkes-Barre, was elected President of the Association, which position he held continuously until his death in 1902. Herman C. Miller, of Kingston, Pa. (formerly Corporal in Company H 52d Regiment, and one of the Color-guards of the Regiment), was elected Secretary and Treasurer of the Association at its first meeting and has served in these positions continuously since 1888. Rev. M. D. Fuller was elected Chaplain of the Association.

The membership had increased to 492 in September, 1892, and the Secretary at this writing,—August, 1911,—makes a statement as follows:

Total number of names on Roster of Association	750
Total number lost by deaths reported to Association	276
Leaving number to be accounted for	474
Of these the Secretary is sending mail—1911—to..	267
Thus leaving unaccounted for at this time.....	207

Of these "unaccounted for" no doubt a number have died without the fact having been reported to the Association—others have removed to other places without giving the Secretary their new address,—and still others perhaps have lost interest, or for some reason fail to reply to the circulars annually sent out giving notice of the date and place of the next reunion.

At the meeting of the Association held in 1903, Wm. McClave (formerly 1st sergeant of Company K 52d Regiment) was elected President to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Major George R. Lennard, and has been annually re-elected to that position since that time.

The officers of the Association at present, September, 1911, are as follows:

President, WILLIAM MCCLAVE, Scranton, Pa.
Vice-President, S. B. WILLIAMS, Charlestown, W. Va.
Sec. and Treas., HERMAN C. MILLER, Kingston, Pa.
Chaplain, Rev. M. D. FULLER, Carbondale, Pa.

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WILLIAM McCLAVE

First Sergeant Company K, Fifty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers.
[President of the Fifty-second Regimental Association since 1902.

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HERMAN C. MILLER

Color Corporal Company H, Fifty-second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers
1861–1864

Secretary and Treasurer Fifty-second Regimental Association since
organization, 1888.

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JOSEPH R. HARPER

Company D, Fifty-second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers.
Member of the Committee on Regimental History.

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SMITH B. MOTT
Historian.

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Addenda

THE following correspondence in relation to certain pikes or spears found on Battery Wagner, on Morris Island, is of much interest: *

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 15, 1889.

MR. H. C. MILLER,

Dear Sir and Comrade,—

Your letter of 9th inst. I find on my return to the city. I regret to say that I have not received the photograph of Gen. Hennessey.

* NOTE.—After Battery Wagner was in our possession, it was found that on a portion of the eastern front of the works there was a long hedge-row of peculiarly constructed lances set up as a defence against a charge upon that front. Major Isaiah Price, historian of the Ninety-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, says: "It was found that the outer edge of the moat, at Fort Wagner, was hedged by a row of lances and spears, with long hickory handles, set firmly in the bank close together, forming *chevaux-de-frise* of hooks and blades of steel. The material, light and strong, in the darkness was hardly perceptible, but impossible to pass without being impaled upon the points, if the men had jumped down the sides of the moat, the bottom of which was also covered with planks, into which long sharp spikes had been driven, leaving the points standing up two or three inches, to pierce the feet of the men attempting to cross the ditch. These were the most devilish contrivances ever set around a fort as a military defence."

Corporal Herman C. Miller, secretary and treasurer of the "Survivors Association" of the Fifty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers, at that time secured one of the pikes and sent it home, where he still preserves it as a relic of the war. About a quarter of a century afterwards comrade Miller concluded to find out if possible something of the history of his relic, and had some correspondence with the ex-Confederate General G. T. Beauregard and others in regard to it, which is appended hereto in the "Addenda" at the end of the book.

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Addenda

The last communication I had from you is a postal card dated Oct. 14th, in which you said you had written to Gen. Hennessey's brother and would write me as soon as you heard from him. I sincerely trust that your letter containing photograph has not been lost, and that if miscarried in the mails will be returned to you through the Dead Letter Office, for it would be a serious loss.

I have not an idea of the history of the curious relic you speak of from Morris Island. I have written to a friend who may possibly know something on the subject. Perhaps if you should write to Gen. G. T. Beauregard, New Orleans, La., he might give you some information, as he commanded the Confederate forces in defence of Charleston.

Very truly yours,

ALBERT ORDWAY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 1, 1890.

MR. H. C. MILLER,

Dear Sir:—

The gentleman who was Confederate ordnance officer in Morris Island writes me as follows regarding the pike you inquired about:

"The pike has a history, it is true, but it is not of much account. They were a lot made by order of Governor Joseph Brown of Georgia and worked out by Mr. Schley (a cousin of Capt. Schley, U. S. Navy) at the arsenal in Augusta or Columbus, and I know there are a lot of the pikes now at the Augusta Arsenal." "They were used for defence, and on one occasion very effectively at Battery Wagner, the night Col. Shaw was killed and his brigade repulsed."

The above information seems to cover all the facts.

Yours truly,

ALBERT ORDWAY.

KINGSTON, LUZERNE COUNTY, PA., Dec. 17, 1889, 3 P.M.

GENL. G. T. BEAUREGARD,

New Orleans, La.

My Dear Sir:—

I come to you for information, by advice of Genl. Albert Ordway, Registrar in Chief, Washington, D. C.

Can you tell me where the Confederates who were stationed in Fort Wagner on Morris Island, S. C., obtained the spears which

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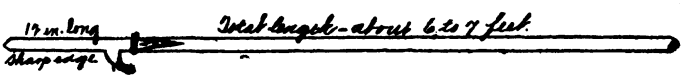
they left in said fort at the time they evacuated it, Sept. 7th, 1863? I sent one of them home by express at the time, and now have it in my cabinet with other relics, and the question has been asked me time and again—*Where did they get those old 16th and 17th century weapons from?*



They are certainly no *boat-hooks.*

Kindly answer and give me what information you can, or inform me where I can get the desired information.

I am respectfully yours,

H. C. MILLER.

(Late Corpl. Co. H, 52nd Regt. Pa. Vols. Inft.)

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 24, 1889.

DEAR SIR:—

I regret I cannot give the information you desire herein. At the beginning of our late war we had to use all kinds of weapons to arm our troops with, and it is probable that the pike or spear you refer to came from the State Arsenal of So. Ca. located in Charleston.

Gen'l Thos. Jordan, editor of the *Mining Record,* 61 Broadway, N. Y. City, may be able to give you some information on the subject. He was my "Chief of Staff" during the war.

I am,

Yours very truly,

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

61 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
January 25, 1890.

DEAR SIR,—

Confinement to my rooms and consequent absence from my office because of annoying sickness, coupled with subsequent stress of current work when able to go, my business has kept me from prompter answer to your note of inquiry transmitted in December with a note from General Beauregard. Even now I can give you no information with regard to any 16th or 17th century spears that may have been found in Battery Wagner on Morris Island, such as

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you mention, for I was not aware that any such weapons had been provided for the defence of that fortress, a defence and successful evacuation, as well as the *engineering skill* with which it was finally obtained by its assailants, *have not been sufficiently historically treated as yet.*

Such weapons as you mention and describe would have been quite efficacious in the event of such an assault as was attempted and so bloodily repelled on the evening of July 18, 1863. I have a distinct recollection that Gen'l Beauregard had directed, both when in Virginia, South Carolina, and in the West, the manufacture of such weapons as you describe, which is known as a Spanish infantry "pike," not a spear or lance such as are used by cavalry; but I do not recollect under what circumstances those found in Wagner were provided.

Respectfully,
Your obt. svt.,
THOMAS JORDAN.

MR. H. C. MILLER,
Kingston, Pa.

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